

# Marine Corps Gazette

AUGUST 1954  
NUMBER 8  
VOLUME 38

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## COVER



It has been a nostalgic month. Our agency for collecting miscellaneous bits of useless information had just reported that some 341 field (campaign) hats still repose on the Quartermas . . . oops—Supply shelves here, when the news came in about going back to the old drill. Rapidly reviewing our secondary commands for "Right-front-into-line" we were frantically searching for a 1937 copy of the *Landing Force Manual* when we ran across LtCol Crown's *Tradition of Experts*. It was while reading about the glories of rifle teams of the past, that we suddenly remembered that this month the Marine Corps Team will again be shooting in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Thus it was that we had TSgt Delroy W. Kiser, Sr., do the shooting motif cover.

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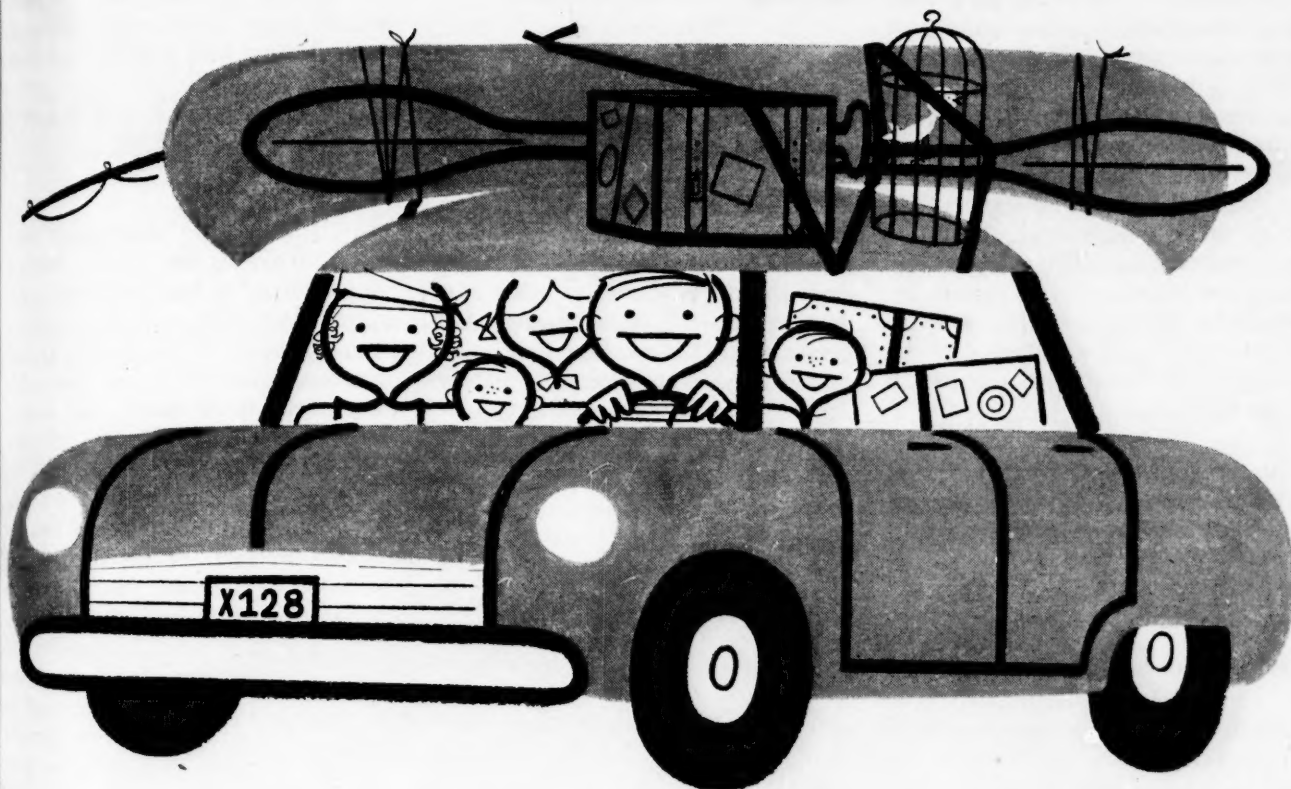
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# message center

## Help! Help!

... As a master sergeant with 20 years service, 12 of which have been as first sergeant, sergeant major and now master sergeant (administrative chief), I believe the Marine Corps has reached the height of administrative complexity in its supply procedure under its present and contemplated system for fiscal year 1955. With all my experience, I find it extremely hard to digest the instructions and information in present instructions and memoranda; and my supply personnel are "snowed" by certain terms even with the definitions furnished.

I respectfully suggest that no one with a higher education than that of a high school graduate be allowed to write supply instructions and memoranda.

NAME WITHHELD

Norfolk, Va.

## Let the NAs Fly

... No one has discovered a panacea for the Marines' overall critical manpower shortage but there's one way to alleviate the shortage of Naval Aviators.

A number of Naval Aviators now fill billets in Marine Aircraft Control Groups and ANGLICO units. Actually, it isn't necessary for an officer to be in a flying status to do an outstanding job in these assignments. True, he does need to know the capabilities and limitations of air — and this experience can only be gained by having been a Naval Aviator. But why not use the Marine officers who accepted regular commissions during the Korean War and had to give their wings up in so doing?

They have the professional acumen needed for these billets. In some cases, these officers have ten to 12 years of aeronautical experience. Why give them the MOSs of basic infantry officers and have them "start from scratch?" They know aviation and can snap-in to these "need-to-know-flying" billets easily.

This, in turn, would release a number of fliers for duty with tactical squadrons. It's worth a thought.

THOMAS J. SAXON, JR.  
Maj, USMC

Cherry Point, N. C.

## Pro and Con

... A well done to TSgt Soley on *The LMG Squad*. The cry "Infantry Protection" should be reduced by one. Thinking along TSgt Soley lines should be done by other supporting units. Infantry strength has been taxed and wasted protecting units who should protect themselves. Again, TSgt Soley, well done.

M. P. NEWTON, JR.  
Capt, USMC

Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J.



... In *LMG Squad* the author advocates all ammo carriers depositing their ammo in one place and deploying. From experience I found this operation to be unwise because when the crew has to move under mortar fire, they will bunch up and waste time getting the ammo. It could cause more casualties. ... I found it better for only one ammo carrier to leave his ammo by the gun at a time. We were able to maneuver faster when receiving mortar fire.

PAUL G. MARTIN

Kew Gardens, N. Y.

## AT Comments

... Could be that an armored amphibian with a 105mm Howitzer is the weapon sought by LtCol Aldridge in *H-Hour — AT Guns, Not Tanks*.

First, the 105mm Howitzer satisfies requirement (1) for an AT weapon.

Second, the present T/E of an armored amphibian battalion can satisfy requirement (2) [numbers].

Third, because the LVTH "swims" ashore, the landing craft and LVTs are freed for personnel or cargo use.

In addition, the LVTH can carry a relatively large load of ammunition, it can operate from a hull-defilade water position for anti-tank beach defense and it is a good dual purpose weapon.

ROBERT E. NICHOLSON  
1stLt, USMC

Memphis, Tenn.

... I noted [a] disclaimer that massed armor is not widely needed nor employed in Marine Corps operations. Although as a naval officer, I am ignorant of the precise tactics involved, it seems to me that this view is a bit too narrow. The armor tactics advocated by J. F. C. Fuller and Guderian and employed by Guderian, Rommel, Patton and others, seems to me to be quite similar to, and in fact, to be the logical extension of the basic Marine infantry doctrine of unremitting pressure, rapid advance and bypassing to maintain momentum and shock, to keep the enemy off balance and to expand the occupied area (beachhead, if you will) as rapidly as possible.

Naturally, the employment of massed tanks and mechanized forces in this manner is not feasible during the first few hours after a landing. However, such employment would seem to be admirably suited to expanding the beachhead and to breaking out of it should it be temporarily contained (provided, of course, that the terrain permits large-scale mechanized movements). Furthermore, past experience has shown that the Corps will probably be involved in amphibious operations against continental or near-continental land masses with suitable maneuver area, and even in non-amphibious warfare, on these land masses. Consequently, it would seem wiser not to limit the exploration and description of tank capabilities to infantry cooperation. (In this connection, it is interesting to note that recent exercises of a quasi-amphibious nature by Marine Corps

*Regardless of evasive action*

*this radar-guided missile*

*intercepts bombers at supersonic speed*

## Nike—product of teamwork

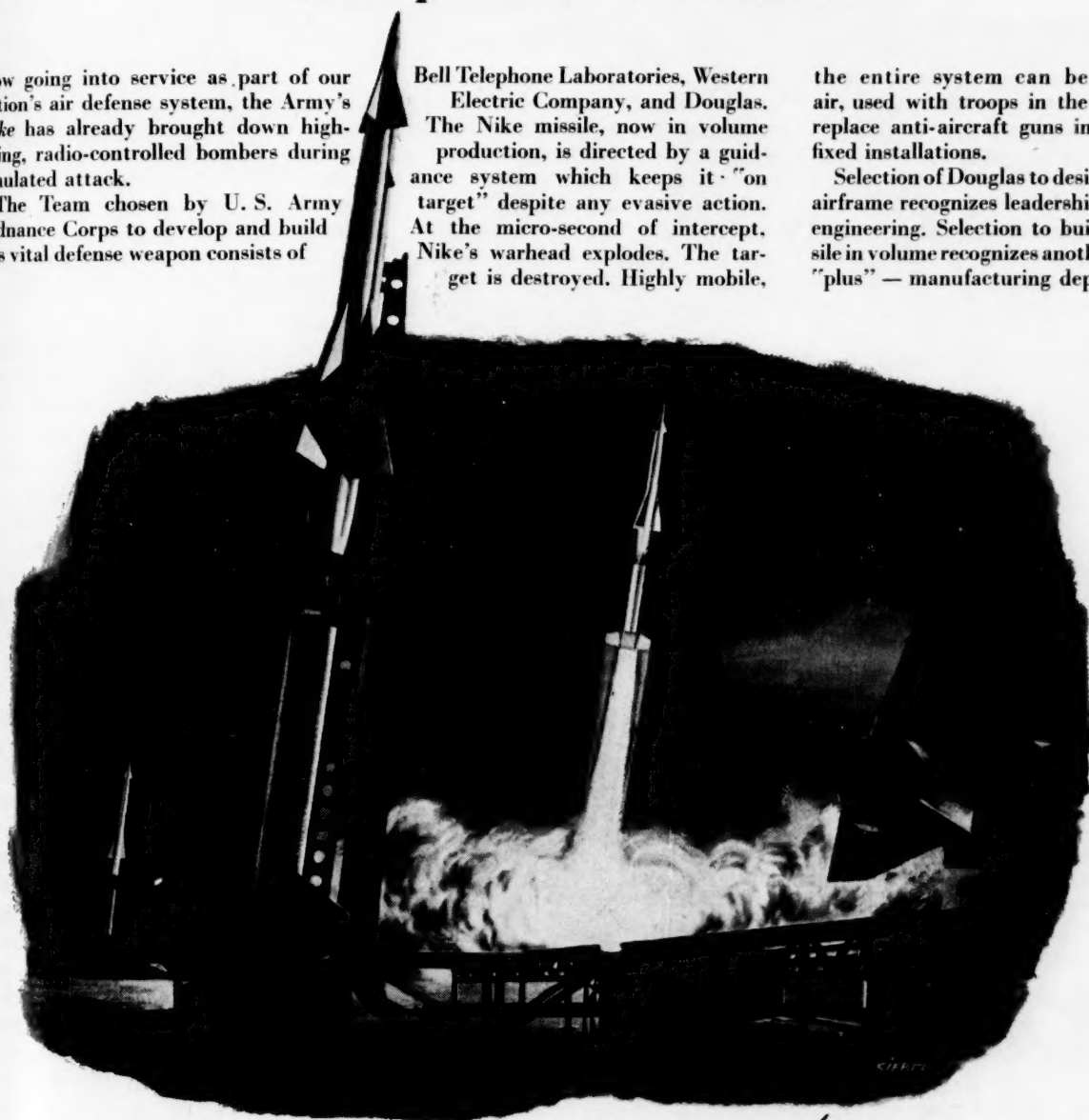
Now going into service as part of our nation's air defense system, the Army's Nike has already brought down high-flying, radio-controlled bombers during simulated attack.

The Team chosen by U. S. Army Ordnance Corps to develop and build this vital defense weapon consists of

Bell Telephone Laboratories, Western Electric Company, and Douglas. The Nike missile, now in volume production, is directed by a guidance system which keeps it "on target" despite any evasive action. At the micro-second of intercept, Nike's warhead explodes. The target is destroyed. Highly mobile,

the entire system can be moved by air, used with troops in the field, or to replace anti-aircraft guns in defense of fixed installations.

Selection of Douglas to design the Nike airframe recognizes leadership in missile engineering. Selection to build the missile in volume recognizes another Douglas "plus" — manufacturing dependability.



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formations have involved the formation and use of a mechanized striking column.)

GEORGE HAERING  
Lt(jg), USNR

#### USS Cambria

... The merits of LtCol Aldridge's David and Goliath article will be well-thrashed out by others. However, he mentions two factors which are frequently lost to view. One is that the Marine division is organized by law for one purpose, i.e., to conduct amphibious operations. To encourage conversion to mechanization or expanded use of

airborne troops will possibly encourage a restriction on the Corps and, with a dark view, a dissolution.

If the Marine Corps is to exist, it must be for the purpose for which it was authorized. In fulfillment of the purpose lies the second factor; the ease and ability to get its landing forces ashore. This means that the lift must be as light as possible, not only to facilitate landing of personnel and material, but to lessen the requirements for a large number of ships and special types of landing craft which must be transported to the assault area themselves. Econ-

omy of force also applies to transportation for a force.

The position of the Marine Corps requires it to be a master of one trade, not a jack-of-all. Our organization and equipment must permit us to accomplish the assigned mission and to facilitate the movement to and assault of the objective. Following this precept will not only permit the accomplishment of this mission, but will also lessen our transportation requirements so that they can be more easily met by the Navy when H-hour arrives.

W. F. FRANK  
LtCol, USMC

Washington, D. C.

#### Scratch One Button

... On our shirt, cotton khaki, a button has been added on the sleeve.

... Due to washing and ironing at the post laundry, this button makes a neat hole in each sleeve.

This could be eliminated by making the shirt with just the one button at the cuff.

HARRY R. MOORE  
MSgt, USMC

Quantico, Va.

#### Japan's Amphibians

... As one who has spent seven years studying and writing about the Japanese effort in World War II, I would like to point out a few errors in Robert Merrifield's article *Japan's Amphibious Bid* (May issue).

Most of these are minor, and have to do with the landings in the Philippines. The bulk of Japanese planes in these operations were not, as is stated, carrier based. Two light carriers supplied a few planes for the Legaspi and Davao landings, but most Japanese aircraft during the amphibious phase were land-based (navy) planes from Formosa. Carriers never played any important part in the campaign. There are several mistakes in the account of the Aparri landing. The Japanese force consisted of one and one-half battalions, reinforced (not one battalion); a battalion of Filipino infantry (not a company of Americans) was at Aparri, but withdrew without firing a shot; the Japanese were attacked by two B-17s (not fighter planes). The description of amphibious operations against Bataan is misleading. The Japanese who managed to get ashore *did* present a real threat to American positions. On



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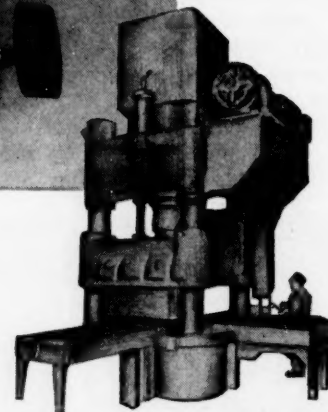
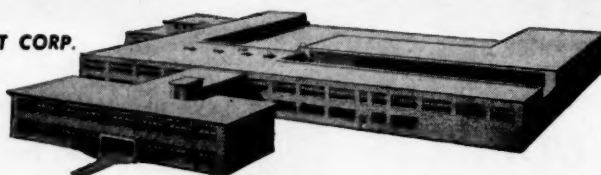
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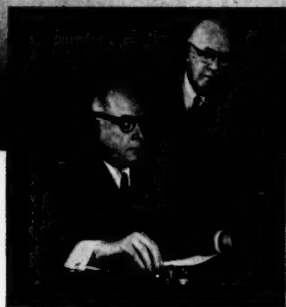
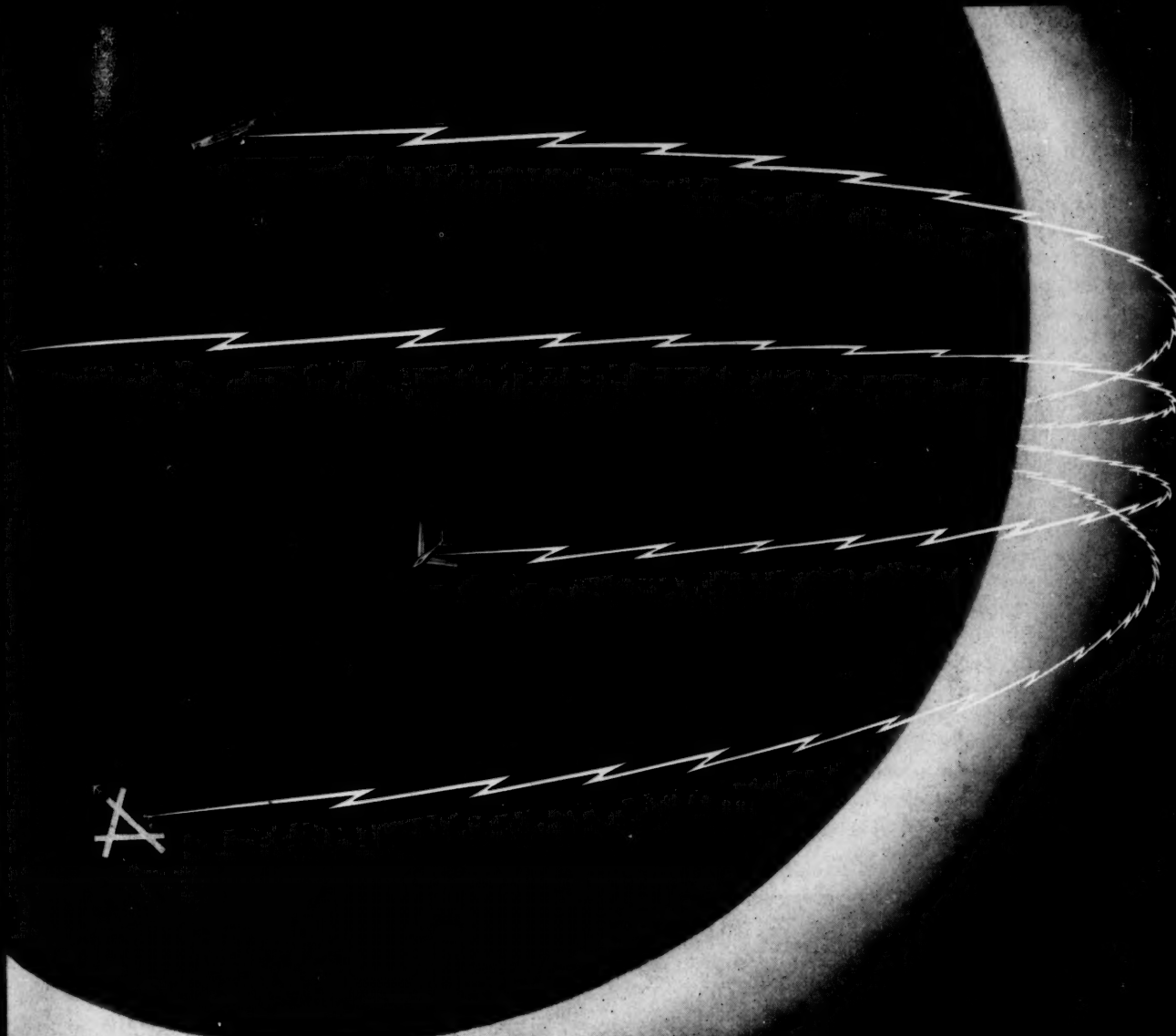
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## Tapping out the message heard 'round the world

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ENGINEERING PRODUCTS DIVISION  
CAMDEN, N.J.



the other hand, prompt action by the defenders cost the Japanese almost every man of the two battalions committed, losses they could ill afford at the time.

I would also disagree with Mr. Merrifield's conclusion that "it is absurd to declare Japanese amphibious concepts unsound" since, after all, "they succeeded." What he dismisses as "tactical weaknesses"—the Japanese preference for night landings without prior bombardment—appears to be a serious error in amphibious doctrine. When the Japanese were successful in night operations, it was only because the opposition was extremely weak or non-existent. Japanese landings were almost always accompanied by losses and confusion due to navigational errors, inability to see at night and failure to eliminate the defenders. These would have been fatal later in the war, had the Japanese attempted to substitute the doubtful advantage of surprise for that of a thorough pre-assault air and naval bombardment.



There is no denying that most of the major Japanese landings in 1941-1942 were successful, but this was due more to lack of opposition than sound techniques. The doctrine of laying down a full pre-assault bombardment, so excellently employed by the U. S. Marines and Army during World War II, is far more sound than that embodied in any nocturnal surprise parties prepared by the Japanese.

STANLEY FALK  
Capt, USAR

Washington, D. C.

P. S. My source for comments on the Philippine operation is Louis Morton, *The Fall of the Philippines*, Department of the Army, 1953 a volume which I helped prepare.

### Lesson in Nippon-go

... After seeing your cover for May 1954 and then the explanation, I feel I must offer a little correction. It is Mt. Fuji, or Fujiyama, "yama" means mountain in Japanese. It is a common mistake but when my "bible" makes it, it is hard to take.

One more correction, the 3d Marine Division is not stationed at Camp Gifu. Division headquarters and elements of the headquarters are stationed there. The regiments are stationed from Fuji down to Shinodayama (near Osaka).

R. M. ROSOFF  
TSgt, USMC

3d MarDiv, Japan

### Your Other Left

... MCS publication B-888, 1950 titled *Customs and Courtesies*, states on page 11 quote, "If an Army and Marine officer meet and both have their right arms engaged, the Marine officer may salute with his left hand."

In U. S. Navy Regs 1948 Para. 2110 (2) it states quote, "The salute

by persons in the naval service shall be rendered and returned with the right hand, when practicable; except that, with arms in hand, the salute appropriate thereto shall be rendered or returned.

Is the MCS wrong? Are the Navy Regs wrong?

FRANK W. PRINCE  
MSgt, USMC

Camp Lejeune

ED: *The new B-888, 1952 says nothing about saluting with the left hand. Navy Regs is still the bible.*

### Mortar Review

... As an infantryman, who more than once has been glad for the existence of the mortar, I've been enjoying the many remarks that

LtCol Wade's article has procured from fellow Marines.

I got a kick out of Backstrap's *I Got a Mad on*, but LtCol Niharts' *Necessity—Not Sentiment* was outstanding. The facts were well and truly stated. A better rebuttal for LtCol Wade could not have been written.

Little disputes, like the one on mortars, are always popping up among Marines, and I believe it's a good thing because everyone's opinion gets aired and everyone benefits from the varied opinions.

Like the men TSgt Dunlap sketched, I too, believe the mortar is here to stay.

GEORGE CARIDAKIS  
Capt, USMC

Camp Lejeune, N. C.

### Shooter's Extras

... What extra incentive can be given the shooter? I fired the range recently and was an attentive observer of the shooters. Most are simply not putting out the effort displayed by shooters of yesteryears. Why? Their answer is, "We're not getting that extra five bucks a month."

Reviving extra pay for shooting proficiency is out of question. What possible *extra* can we give the shooter? My idea is this:

Set up a qualification course for all small weapons (we used to have them). The Marine qualifies with his usual weapon. So long as he qualifies as Expert (first class with crew-served weapons) he gets a chance at the next course. When he drops to Sharpshooter he gets a chance at only one more course (Expert on this last course does not permit him to try another). Suggested order of courses: rifle, pistol, carbine, hand grenades, rifle grenades, bayonet, B.A.R. and machine gun. A Marine previously qualified in a course (other than his personal weapon) would fire the next course in which he was not qualified.

If a few hard chargers are able to master all courses, so what? They're good Marines and the bars in their basic badge show that they deserved the opportunities the Corps offered them.

JOSEPH B. COURVILLE  
MSgt, USMC  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

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Name & Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Military Address \_\_\_\_\_

If car not at above address, give location of car. \_\_\_\_\_



# our authors

☛ **Dr. Albert Parry** was born and reared in Russia and came to the U. S. in 1921. He became a citizen



DR. PARRY

in 1926 and received his PhD degree at the University of Chicago in 1938. During WW II he was with the OSS and in 1950-51 the Doctor was program consultant to Radio Free Europe. An author of several books on foreign affairs and numerous other subjects, he has also written many articles for several journals and popular magazines. Dr. Parry frequently speaks at colleges and to special groups. Now serving in the chair of the Department of Russian Studies (he is Professor of Russian Civilization at Colgate University), he presents *Watch Bulganin* (page 24), an astute analysis of the present political climate in the USSR.

☛ **Lieutenant Colonel William G. Johnson** has been around the briefing room since he came into the Corps in 1941 via the Aviation Cadet program. The Colonel was with various fighter groups during WW II, and night fighter units in Korea. He was Flight Equipment Officer at MCEB prior to attending Senior School in 1953. The Colonel is currently with AirFMFPac. His *Pack-Rat Pegasus* is on page 10.

☛ Since donning his Marine Green in 1941, **MSgt Harry C. Manion** has been to New Georgia, Guam, Emi-



MSGT MANION

rau, Okinawa, China, Korea, South America, the Middle East and Labrador. He has traveled thousands of miles in subs and is a member of the "Go and Blow Club" for flying in jets. He holds Letters of Com-

mendation awarded by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Figuring that an article in the GAZETTE is a good way to pass the word to many, he offers *Training = Life Insurance* (page 20).

☛ **Tripoli born LtCol Victor J. Croizat** entered Basic School after being graduated from Syracuse University in 1940. During WW II the Colonel was on Guadalcanal, the Marshalls, Saipan, Tinian and Iwo Jima. A graduate of the Command and Staff Course and the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Colonel Croizat is currently instructing in the Tactical Operations Group, Senior School. His article is *Pound for Pound — More Punch*.

☛ **Major James High** could almost be versatility personified, having been a farmer, cook, miner, carpenter, wrestler, sheet metal worker, graduate teacher, professor and Marine, just to name a few. He was on active duty from 1942-46 and from 1952-53, serving mostly as an Intelligence Officer. Major High also



MAJ HIGH

holds B.A. (West. Washington Coll.), M.A. (U. of Washington) and PhD (UCLA) degrees. Now at West. Washington College as Professor of History and Political Science, his article *Fort Louisbourg — A Mad Scheme* is on page 54.

☛ **Major Robert A. Smith**, who clarifies the Contingency Option Act in *Survivor's Benefits*, has recently retired after 26 years of service. His colorful career includes the 2d Nicaraguan Campaign, WW II service in the Pacific, then Korea. He entered the Corps in 1928 and received his field commission in 1943. His more recent assignments have been with Operation Portrex — joint Army, Navy and Air Force maneuvers held in the Caribbean in 1950 — where he served as Adjutant on the Chief Umpire's Staff, and then went to the 1st Guard Platoon, Brooklyn, N. Y. He served with the 1st Combat Service Group in Korea ('51-'52) before coming to MCS, Quantico, Va., where he retired last month.

☛ *Tradition of Experts* (page 32) was written for the GAZETTE by **LtCol John A. Crown**. Colonel Crown enlisted in 1941, commissioned in 1942 and served at Guadalcanal, New Britain and Peleliu during WW II. Released in 1945, he worked as reporter and later Assistant City Editor of the *Atlanta Journal*. After being recalled in 1951, the Colonel decided to stay, and integrated into the

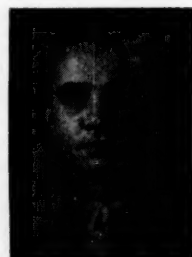


LTCOL CROWN

regulars. Since then he has served with Historical Branch, G-3, HQMC; MCEC, MCS, Quantico and is presently serving with FMFPac. Colonel E. L. Hamilton, an old team shot himself, helped supply a great deal of the material for the article.

☛ **Major John A. McNiff's Retirement** and I should clear up some questions re retirement benefits. A former Aerial Navigator (WW II) and Legal Officer while on active duty, the Major was graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1939 and received his master's degree at Harvard in 1946. He is a member of the U. S. Supreme Court Bar, and Military Appeals Bar. Major McNiff is currently practicing law in Massachusetts. He is often a guest lecturer on military legal matters at the Marine Corps Schools.

☛ **Second Lieutenant Kenneth L. Davis** served as an administrative clerk for three years before being released to inactive duty in 1946. He was called back as a TSgt in 1951, made his sixth stripe before being released again in 1952, and integrated into the regulars as a 2dLt



2DLT DAVIS

shortly after. He has served as Assistant Area Auditor at Hq Bn, HQMC since then, where he compiled the information for the *IG's Eyes* (page 50). He wrote the article to dispel the mystery surrounding the functions of USMC Area Auditors.

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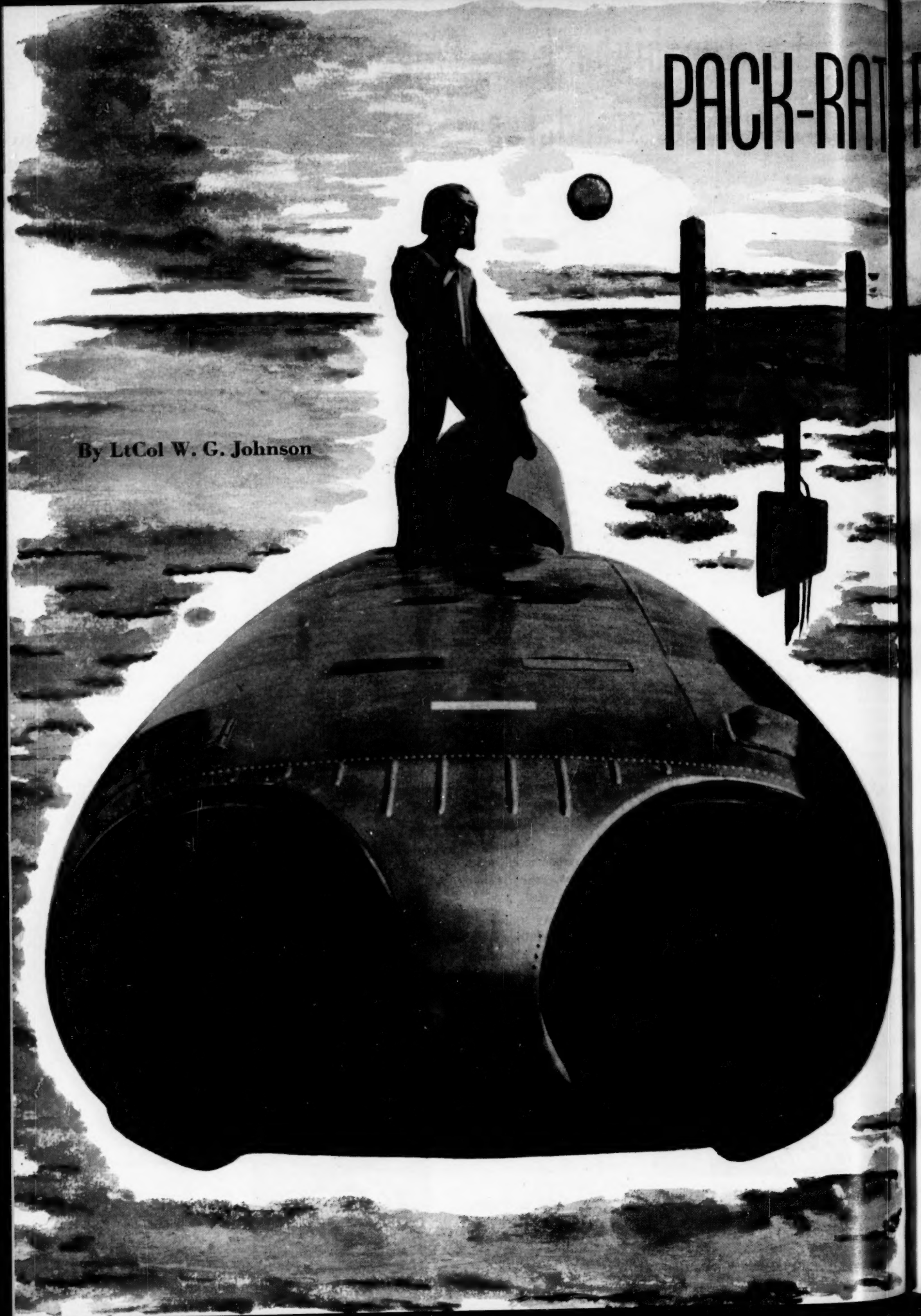
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# PACK-RAT

By LtCol W. G. Johnson





# AT PEGASUS



L. PREUD'HOME

WHAT DOES THE MARINE CORPS pilot wear . . . why does he wear it . . . what can be done to improve his flight equipment?

These are important considerations to the pilot. For not only is the aviator concerned with the efficiency of the gear he wears to do his job in the air—he is also acutely conscious of how this equipment and clothing will help him survive on the ground, in the water or under conditions of extreme heat and cold.

In reviewing the subject, we find there are many specialized requirements for clothing and equipment to be worn by Marine aviators. Communications considerations, for instance, demand that both a transmitter and a receiver be attached to the pilot in some manner.

High altitude flying demands oxygen which makes it necessary to include an oxygen mask, attachments and pressurizing equipment. The pull of gravity exerted in coming up out of a long dive makes it necessary for the pilot to wear an anti-gravity suit.

A parachute must be provided to bring the pilot safely to earth in the event he has to bail out and, once down, there must be survival gear to help him exist on land or sea. Fire retardant clothing is needed as protection against the ever present fire hazard in planes, and a "hard hat" or protective helmet must be worn to prevent serious head injuries in violent crashes.

Add to the list, goggles or a visor to protect the eyes, a life vest, anti-exposure clothing in the event the pilot may have to abandon his plane

over water, and you have quite an array of gear. But there are more considerations.

To add to engineering, development and production difficulties, all of this equipment must be adaptable to high and low altitudes, different types of aircraft and over a wide temperature range. Most of the equipment designed to fulfill these requirements has a direct bearing on the operational effectiveness of the pilot while in the air, and are primary considerations.

Naval aircraft, whether piloted by Marines or Naval personnel, have the capability of ranging over most of the earth's surface. Areas over which they might operate include extreme temperatures ranging from a minus 90 degrees in the Arctic to a hot 160 degrees in the Sahara Desert.

The Marine combat pilot flying during cold weather in Korea is a good example of the growth in complexity of the flight clothing problem. Let us go back to 1951 and take a look at a typical Marine night fighter pilot preparing for his mission.

Prior to take-off, the pilot will don these items of equipment: anti-G suit, woolen underwear, woolen cushion sole socks, field shoes, field boots or insulated boots, woolen shirt, woolen trousers, sweater, intermediate jacket (either leather or quilted material) and a silk or woolen scarf.

Over this he will wear a king-size, Byrd cloth, flying suit to provide the numerous pencil, map and equipment pockets he requires. Next he buckles about his middle a pistol

belt complete with pistol and holster, water filled canteen and canteen cup, a first aid kit and perhaps a knife. He may then slip into the C-1 survival vest which is constructed to contain numerous survival items such as food, matches, fishing gear, flares and most important, a survival radio. Not yet completely equipped, he adds the life vest with attached dye markers, whistle, safety light, mirror and shark repellent.

Then the airman picks up his helmet, knee pad and maps, and staggers to his aircraft. Proceeding to enter the cockpit, with the assistance of several line crewmen, he straps on a parachute, a seat type survival kit complete with rubber boat, and securely attaches a safety belt. Next comes the plugging in of the anti-gravity suit and the communication cords. He is now all wired and bundled—ready to hit the blue.

To correct this condition and to provide for adequate flight equipment which will first meet all flight requirements and provide for land and sea survival, a planned integration of equipment is necessary. The mass of available gear must be carefully screened as to its current and future usefulness. Such a study must include current and proposed tactical aircraft, extended as far into the future as may be practicable, and should attempt to integrate the equipment requirements into suitable flight clothing. The integration of flight equipment involves physical characteristics of pilots, performance of proposed aircraft, anticipated tactical operations and

potential zones or theaters of operation. This program may take into consideration the phasing of tactical aircraft into operational units, including the transition to jet aircraft with speed capabilities considerably in excess of the speed of sound. It must inquire into the potential operational availability of rocket powered aircraft, and provide environmental equipment which will overcome pilot deficiencies at operational speeds and altitudes far beyond those of any aircraft now being flown operationally.

A desired end product might provide a single flight suit which would incorporate flotation, anti-gravity

suitable safety and survival equipment.

Other possibilities may result in a completely automatic device which will eject the pilot from his stricken aircraft, open the parachute when required, pressurize his environmental suit when at extreme altitudes and provide oxygen under pressure during descent. An individual so equipped will release himself from the parachute and remove the attached survival kit after landing. The survival kit will be equipped to meet the conditions of the area of operation so that the pilot will have available cold weather equipment, warm weather equip-

Forces with supporting air components, results in the requirement for operation of Marine tactical air units both ashore and afloat. Thus, equipment furnished Marine pilots must be adequate for both carrier based and land based operations. This equipment is developed from requirements presented to the Chief of Naval Operations by ComNavAirForPac and ComNavAirForLant, or other using agency. A directive is then prepared by the CNO and the problem is presented to the cognizant bureaus of the Navy, usually the Airborne Equipment Division of BuAer.

After the approval of the design,



*Life raft with radar reflector*

suit, exposure suit, parachute harness, oxygen equipment, pressurization and radio equipment, in addition to the capability of land or sea survival.

This flight suit may possibly take the form of a two piece outer garment which incorporates all the required equipment for flight. It should be made in numerous sizes and in at least three, and possibly four, weights to provide for the climates and vagaries of nature.

The suit should provide pockets for additional equipment. These pockets could be sewn or otherwise attached to the suit at the wearers option by unit parachute personnel. Special equipment must be designed and packaged to permit its being carried in a specific tailored pocket of this integrated flight suit.

In addition to providing for all the flight equipment, this integration should permit incorporation of

ment or what ever gear may be appropriate.

The end result in safety and survival equipment may be a capsule type container in which the pilot with his survival equipment may parachute to land or sea. The capsule will then provide ready made shelter from extreme cold or heat or from the sea itself.

As may be seen from the foregoing, Marine pilots require complex and specialized flight equipment in the performance of their duties. The provision of this aviation flight equipment is not the responsibility of the Marine Corps. All such equipment is furnished by the Navy and drawn from Navy Supply. The Marine Corps has no responsibility for the research, development or procurement of this type of aviation equipment.

The organization of Marine Corps Aviation to provide Fleet Marine



*Custom made exposure suit*

which may be worked out by the Bureau, the design is passed out on contract to a civilian agency and the equipment is produced on a limited basis and tested.

Following approval of the equipment, there remains the problems of contract and production prior to its arrival at supply sources. These supply sources in the Marine Corps are the Navy Aeronautical Supply installations on all Marine Air Bases.

Equipment provided by Naval activities will occasionally be inadequate as a result of its being specially designed for carrier based tactical units. To fill in this gap, liaison with both BuAer and U. S. Air Force activities concerned with individual pilot equipment and survival equipment programs is necessary. This is required in order to present requirements peculiar to the Marine Corps and coordinate those requirements prior to the adoption



of flight and survival equipment. The Division of Aviation, HQMC, is charged with this responsibility. The Marine Corps Equipment Board, Air Section, is the agency of Headquarters Marine Corps directly engaged.

It is through the Marine Corps Equipment Board, at Quantico, Virginia that liaison is maintained with Naval and Air Force Development Agencies. Various projects have been completed by the Equipment Board in coordination with BuAer. Particular effort is exerted by the Safety Equipment Branch to assist, coordinate or otherwise utilize the Equipment Board for proj-

and nights by personnel involved in the test, with only such additional equipment as a pilot of a tactical aircraft might possess when forced to bail out or ditch in enemy territory. Results of this evaluation are now in the hands of BuAer and will result in modifications being incorporated in future models of exposure suit.

At the present time, extensive study is underway on cold weather, temperate and tropical survival kits as required by the Naval Aviator. An invitation to participate in conferences relative to the MK-V exposure suit has been received from the Bureau. Certain changes to be

tions in addition to the extensive facilities of the Bureau.

Time factors are considerable. The time required to plan, procure, test and produce this type equipment will approximate two years from the project directive to production. This seems a very long time to the long suffering pilot who regards himself as something of an aerial pack mule.

The development work underway by BuAer on these items for the continued improvement of flight gear includes the following considerations for clothing and equipment: (a) better utility on several applications



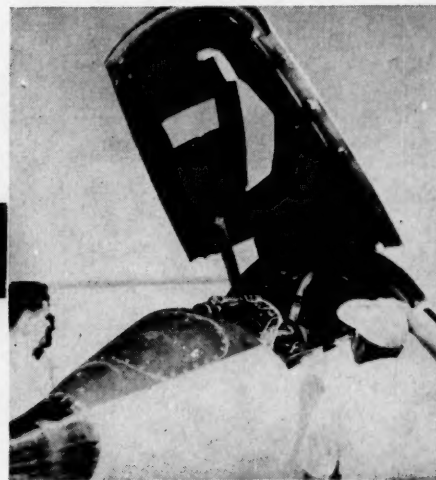
*Pressure suit with anti-G device*

ects of peculiar interest to Marine Corps Aviation. Among these projects were the evaluation of the MK-IV exposure suit for overland survival, evaluation of pilot body armor and participation in the evaluation of pilots' protective helmets to replace the H-3 type protective helmet.

The evaluation of the MK-IV exposure suit was a particularly successful example of such cooperation. This suit was tested by Marine pilots at the Marine cold weather training area at Pickle Meadows with the assistance of a technician from the Naval Aeronautical Medical Laboratory provided by the Safety Equipment Branch. The suit evaluated consists of an inner liner to provide warmth, an outer shell to provide water proofing and insulated rubber boots to provide warmth and protection for the feet. This suit was worn continuously under simulated combat conditions for three days

incorporated in the MK-V exposure suit are a direct result of the evaluation of the MK-IV suit by the Marine Corps Equipment Board during February of 1953.

There is a growing awareness through all levels of military aviation, of the inadequacy of current flight and survival equipment. BuAer has established a project to evaluate all types of current and proposed flight clothing. Efforts now in progress both in the Navy and Air Force are directed toward better planning of gear, integration of equipment, increased safety factors and pilot comfort. Only recently, a conference was convened by the CNO for the purpose of considering the overall problem of flight equipment and survival. New design, new materials and new approaches to old problems are being considered. These efforts involve considerable use of civilian engineering organiza-



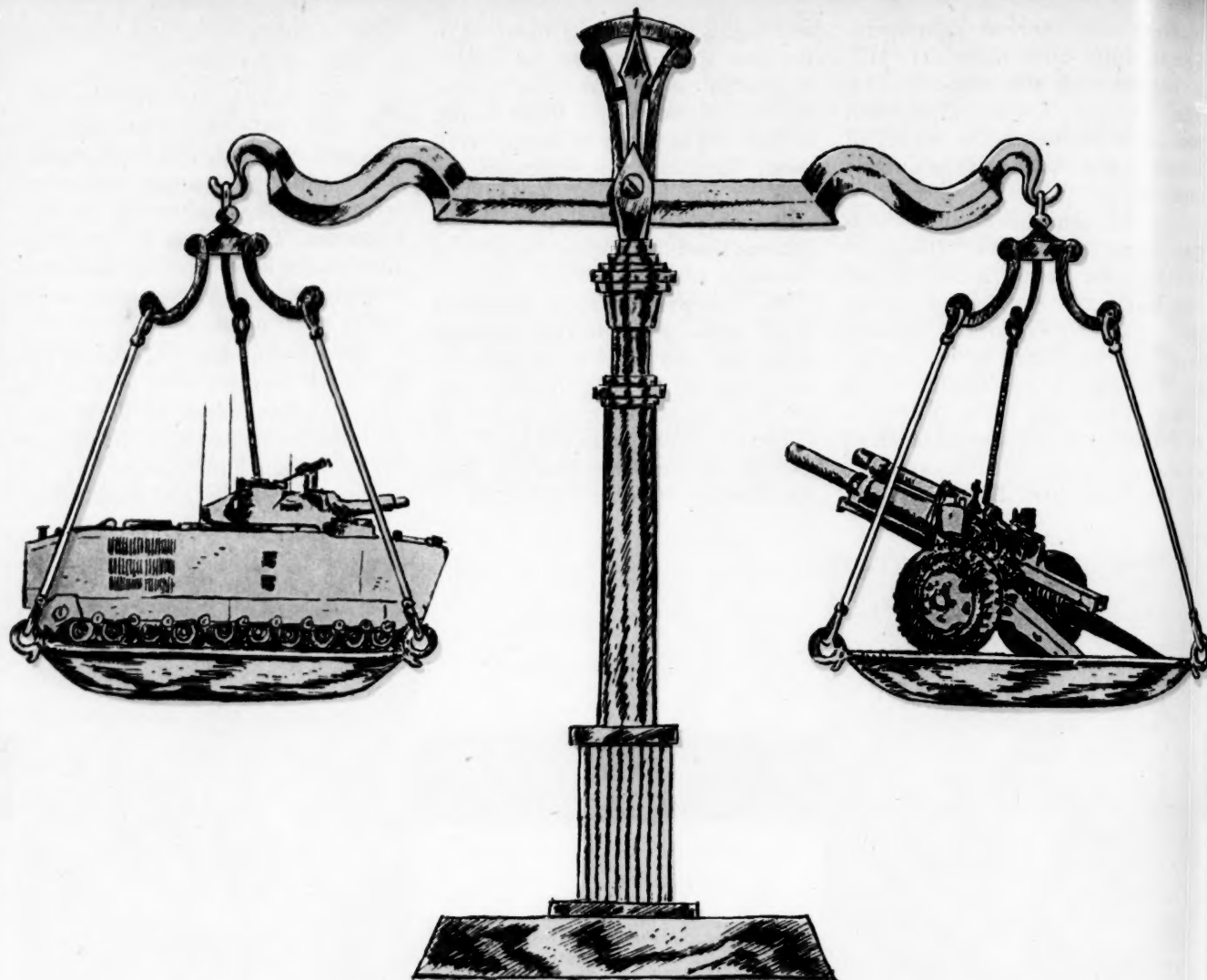
*High flying requires complex gear*

of single items; (b) complete or compromised partial integration; (c) reduced bulk and increased warmth in winter flight clothing; (d) increased comfort; (e) increased scope of usage.

As an example: as a result of several years of research and development, an integrated flight suit is in the prototype stage and ready for evaluation. This is an attempt to integrate the parachute and crash harness, the anti-G suit, anti-exposure suit and flight suit.

Finally, let us not overlook the effect that the individual pilot may exercises on this program. The Bureau of Aeronautics welcomes pertinent and constructive comments relative to deficiencies or possible improvements of flight equipment. Submission through official channels of your individual ideas on these subjects are welcomed by the agencies involved in the solution of these problems.

USMC



## POUND FOR POUND—MORE PUNCH

**A firepower increase lies within easy reach at little expense of weight or personnel**

**By LtCol Victor J. Croizat**

THE MARINE DIVISION TODAY packs a greater punch in terms of firepower than it did in 1945. It is true that it has required an increase in weight, but the increase in personnel has been small. Yet, firepower can be increased even further—and this time without the addition of either weight or personnel. In fact such an increase may well be realized with a decrease in weight!

The words "weight", "firepower" and even "division" are relative. For this reason it appears desirable to define our use of these terms before we continue. The "weight" of a unit will be considered as the weight

of its initial allowance of equipment—the Class II allowance. These figures are fixed in tables and are thus suitable for use as a basis for comparison. It would be desirable to add certain representative weights of replacement items—ammunition, fuel and lubricants—to these figures. But if we did, we would enter a field of wide variables. Our data would then depend upon the situation, the duration of the operation and many other factors.

There are studies where firepower is computed in quantity of explosive per linear measure of front. (The word "firepower" will be used in a general sense.) This average has

been computed for some World War I battles. For example, during the Battle of the Somme in 1916, there were 90 75mm projectiles fired for each meter of front. There are other studies where the firepower potential is computed from a knowledge of the numbers and types of weapons in a given unit. However, these figures depend upon variables. In order to use them, we would have to deal with many factors which would add little to this discussion.

The "division" we speak of is the Marine Division reinforced for the amphibious operation. The reinforcements will include the LVTH, LVT and DUKW units which are

normally present and which are the major heavy elements involved.

(LVTH is the new designation for the former LVTA. The "H" stands for howitzer, and indicates that this is a vehicle mounting a major caliber weapon.)

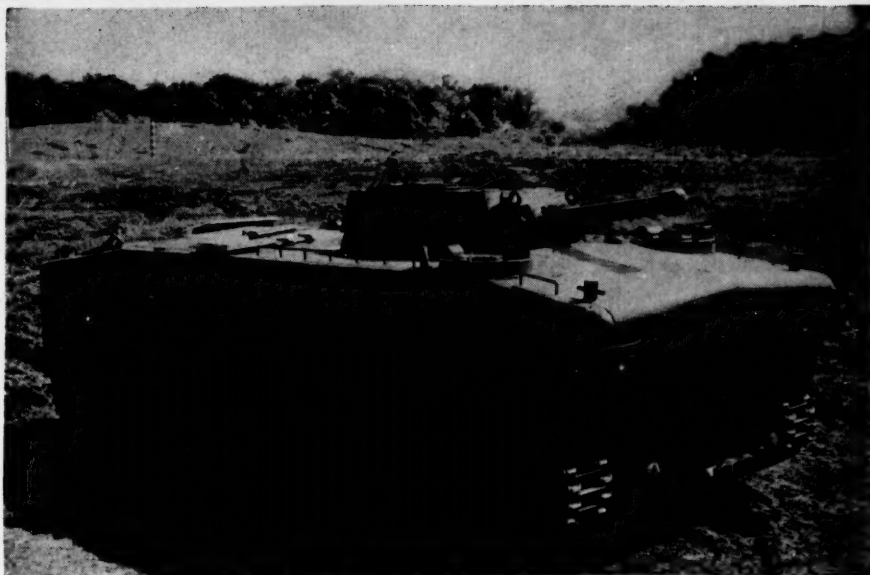
As can be expected, a study of weight distribution in the reinforced division reveals that the units which provide the bulk of the firepower are the heaviest. These include the tank, artillery and LVTH units. Adjustments in the weight/firepower ratio will thus have to be made mainly in these organizations.

In the tank unit the tanks themselves make up the greater proportion of weight. An increase in the firepower of the individual tank will require redesign. An increase in the firepower of the unit will require more tanks, hence more weight. No savings in weight appear possible in the tank unit at this time without reducing firepower. Thus, it is that we must search for our increase in firepower and decrease in weight in the artillery and LVTH units. But first we must turn to the amphibious operation if we are to properly evaluate these two type units.

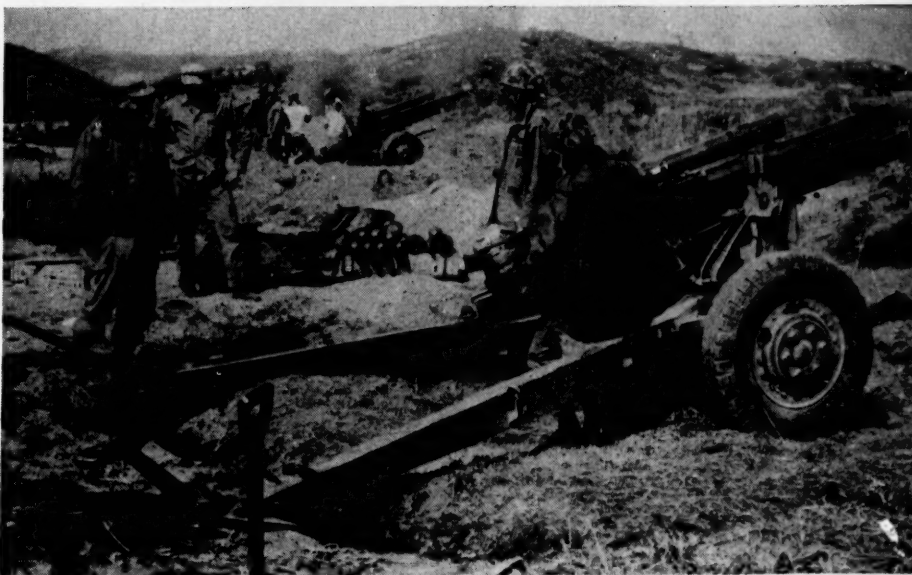
One of the major problems in the amphibious attack has been, and remains today, the one of providing the rifleman with continuous fire support. From the moment he is deployed in landing craft on the water, and continuing as he lands and advances ashore, the situation is acute. This need is met by the use of air and naval gunfire support.

The support these agencies can render is most effective, but they are external to the division. Further, the availability of air and naval gunfire support is subject to certain limiting factors outside the jurisdiction of the division. Potential enemies appreciate the reliance which the division must place upon external fire support agencies, particularly in the early hours of the beach assault. Their defensive doctrine, as well as our own, recommends the disassociation of attacking infantry from its supporting units.

Can we expect in any future war that we shall enjoy the freedom of airspace and sea area that we had in the Pacific or Europe? Yet, this is the freedom we must have if we



**LVTH6—an artillery section plus**

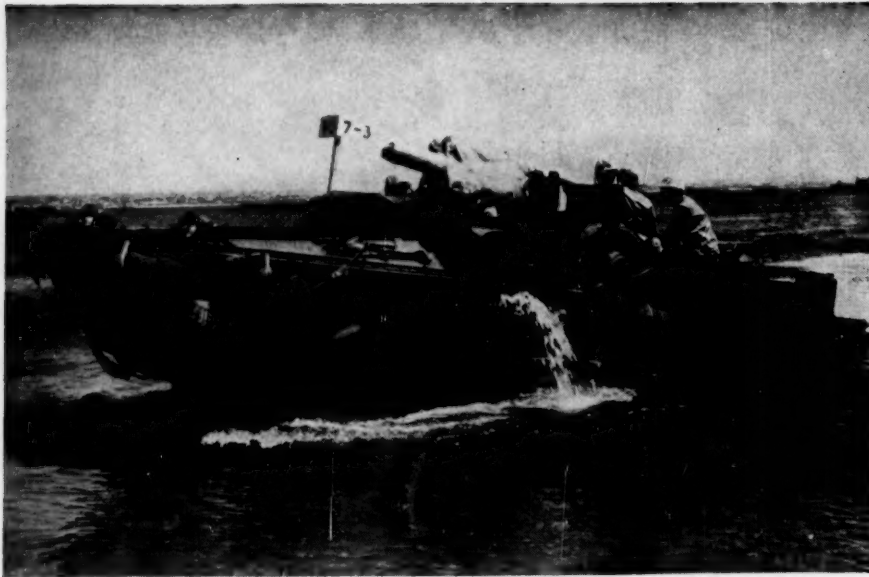


**Unprotected 105s—are they worth time and effort?**

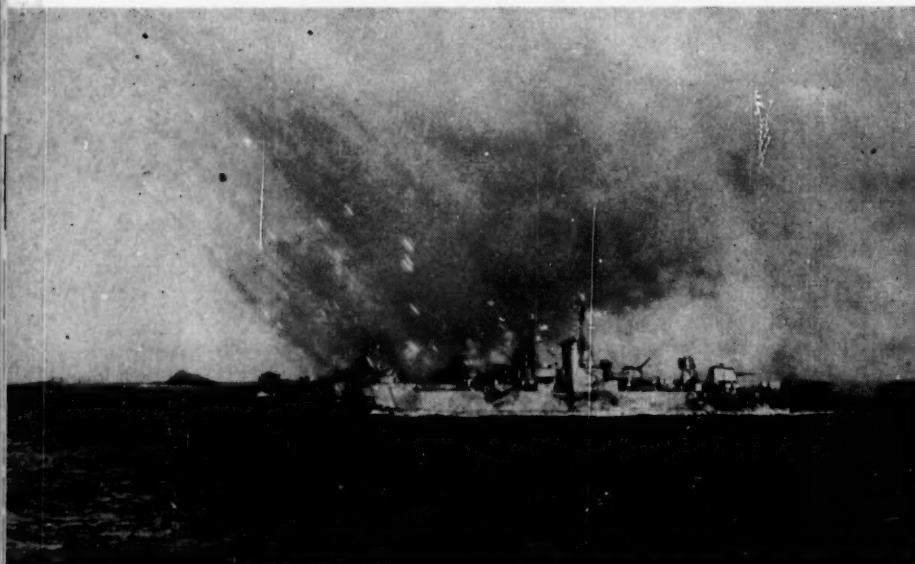


**LVTAs—on Okinawa: 19,000 rounds indirect**





**DUKW — duplication in artillery transportation**



**LSMR — closes the gap between NGF and fire support ashore**



**The LVTH could swim across**

are to have effective and uninterrupted support in the early hours of attack. Can we expect the present anticipated air and naval gunfire support when the atomic threat necessitates a dispersal of our units?

With the consequent multiplication of vulnerable flanks, the added complexity of fire support plans and communications, the trend must, of necessity, be to increase the organic fire support capabilities of the division.

Dispersed task units of the division must be able to take care of themselves to a greater degree than ever before. They must contain the means for their own continued fire support and be neither dependent upon outside sources for such support, nor await the delayed and laborious landing of supporting units. To meet this requirement the LVTH is the logical answer. There is no other major weapon in the division today which can initially land with the infantry and continually support it. There are other weapons which can provide support later in the landing, and these may eventually supplement LVTH support, but it is only the LVTH which is on the beach from the very first.

The pattern of the landing attack in general use today places the LVTH in the lead wave. After the infantry has landed, artillery arrives ashore most frequently in DUKW. These latter vehicles are also initially used to provide the ammunition supply for artillery units. An analysis of this pattern reveals certain deficiencies and duplications. First, what is the function of the LVTH as a first wave vehicle? Certainly it cannot be a question of continuing the neutralization effect of naval gunfire or air action when these lift. The LSMR is far better suited to such a task.

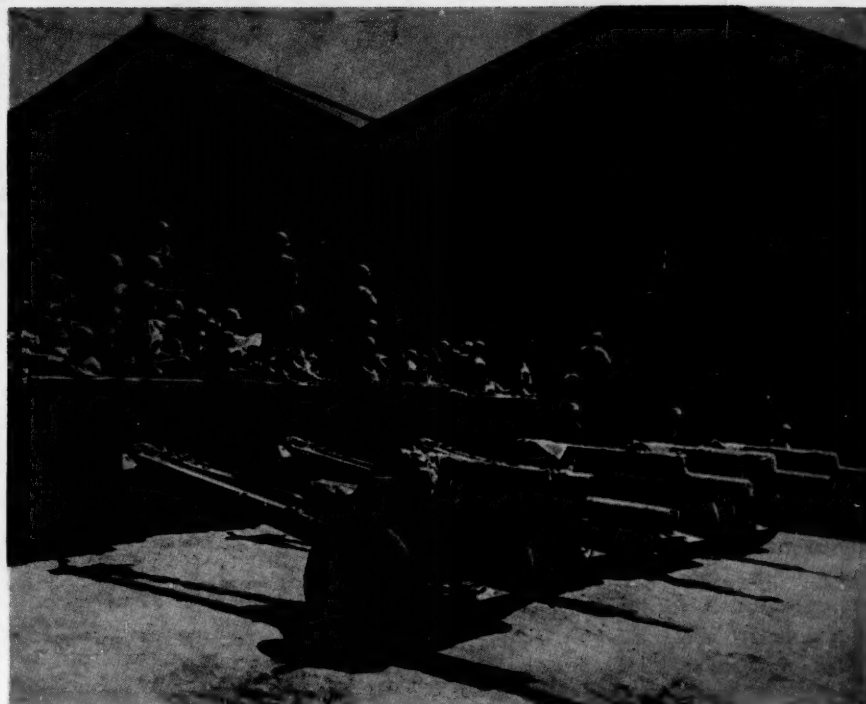
In the majority of cases, shallow draft LSMR can approach the beach only a few minutes before the first troop carrying wave is to touch down. Further, waterborne LVTH cannot be expected to take under fire and hit any point target. The initial mission of the LVTH can only be to land and fire on targets which are too close to friendly troops to be destroyed by air or naval gunfire.

LVTH are thus assault guns, and

they provide direct fire support to infantry in the landing area. As soon as infantry clear the beaches and the fires of individual LVTH can be controlled, they can then furnish both direct and indirect support. LVTH need not be the first wave; they should, rather, be distributed in the troop carrying waves.

At the present writing the function of the LVTH, once towed divisional artillery lands, is rather vague. The LVTH battalion is the first major support unit ashore. It is well suited to the artillery mission. Yet when divisional artillery lands, the LVTH rapidly runs out of fire missions. Certainly, if the role of the LVTH is to be so short lived, then it has no place in the amphibious division!

These vehicles take up much shipboard space and consume fuel. If their only major function is to provide temporary close support for infantry in the first hours of a landing, could not this same mission be performed by recoilless rifles assigned to infantry itself? There is an obvious need for the type support that the LVTH can provide. The justification for amphibious self-propelled artillery certainly exists in the amphibious division—but only



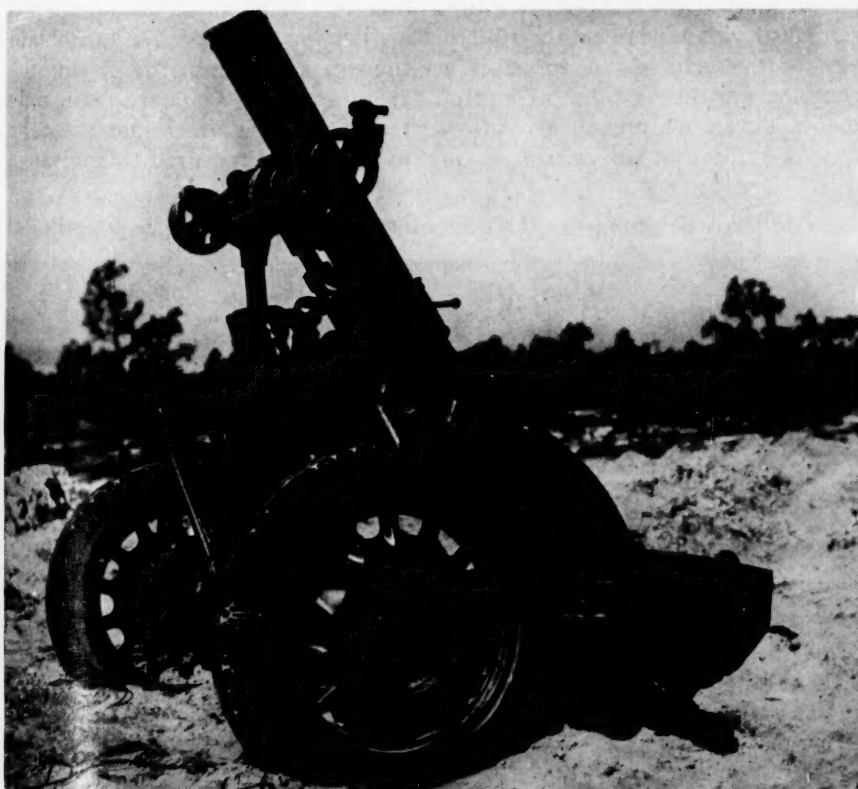
**Artillery requires two sets of transportation**

if its full effectiveness is exploited. There is nothing new in the idea of using the LVTH as artillery. The 1st ArmAmTracBn fired 19,000 rounds in indirect artillery type fires during the Okinawa operation. In Korea the LVTH again effectively reinforced artillery fires.

Where does the towed divisional artillery fit if the LVTH is to be used as artillery? The answer is simple—do away with the towed 105mm howitzers! As the amphibious assault is now conducted, artillery units land in DUKW. The trucks, which the artillery will later require for logistic support, are embarked on ships of the amphibious task force. These trucks at first serve no purpose. DUKW land the 105mm howitzers and provide the initial logistic support for all the divisional artillery. The fact is that there exists aboard ship a duplicate set of transportation for the artillery! All this is required to land and support type weapons which are already ashore in the form of LVTH! In its final analysis, fire support from major caliber weapons organic to the division, is now provided by *two* sets of artillery units and *two* sets of transportation for one of these units. This does not appear to conform with the principles of simplicity, economy of force or concentration of effort.

There is another important factor which must be kept in mind in any discussion of fire support. This factor is the advent of the helicopter. This craft has broadened the scope of the amphibious attack but at the same time it has focused attention

**Brandt 120mm mortar—light, compact, potent**





on weight limitations. Where, in the present arsenal, are we to find the weapon to provide heavy fire support for helicopter-borne forces which may be called upon to land outside of naval gunfire or artillery range?

The answer lies in the heavy mortar. There are a number of such weapons available among which the 120mm Brandt mortar appears most promising. This weapon is light in weight, has a range of over 7,000 yards and fires a shell which is more effective and lighter in packaged weight than the 105mm howitzer shell. Mortars are cheap and simple to manufacture. Crews are easily trained in their employment and maintenance is minimized. Although the mortar has less range than comparable artillery, the tubes can be helicopter-lifted while "arty" can only be air-lifted by 'copters with difficulty, if at all.

Mortars can make up for range shortages by being emplaced closer to the enemy—they're easy to camouflage. They are also more difficult to locate by sound or flash than artillery and can be manhandled into difficult areas where artillery cannot go. Since the amphibious division will be called upon to fight in dispersed formations and land at least part of its units by helicopter, the mortar appears to have a major role to play.

Heavy mortars and LVTH are available today. In fact, there are several types of such items of equipment. With reference to the LVTH, which is by far the more complex of these two items, what characteristics do we want the LVTH to have?

Basically we desire a vehicle that is mechanically reliable and consumes little fuel. We want a low silhouette and good cross-country trafficability. We want some armor protection and we want to be able to load it easily and quickly on several types of amphibious ships. The present LVTH6 does not possess these characteristics to the degree desired. (The LVTH6 is the 105mm howitzer in turret mounted on the cargo LVT hull. This cargo hull is just under 30 feet long and weighs 81,000 pounds. It has an endurance of under eight hours operation on 460 gallons of gasoline). However



*Valuable hours and manpower spent getting wheeled vehicles ashore*

the LVTPX2 has a hull embodying the requirements given above. (The LVTPX2 is less than 22 feet long, weighs only 48,000 lbs. It can cruise eight hours on 200 gallons of fuel. It can carry two-thirds the weight of the present LVT and has only one half the ground pressure). A 105mm howitzer could be mounted on this vehicle and reduce the problems generated by the LVTH6.

Whenever mounting a major weapon on a vehicle is discussed the first thought always appears to center on placing the weapon in a turret. Such a mount raises the silhouette of the vehicle. A turret is a complex and heavy piece of equipment. Turret maintenance requires special skills and, of course, spare

parts. In order to provide the vehicular weapon with 360 degrees traverse, we introduce numerous undesirable complications.

Does self-propelled artillery require the capability of 360 degree traverse at such a cost? The answer is no! The tank requires this capability because it is a mobile firing platform which must be ready to engage, in a few seconds, a transitory target which may appear in any direction. Artillery does not need this capability and in fact has not had it. Why should self-propelled artillery require it? We can obtain the weapon we want by placing the 105mm tube in casemate. Our only requirement is to elevate the tube to the degree required by the range

*7,000 yards' range—the Brandt can go where artillery can't*



limitations and to traverse within restricted limits. Major changes in deflection can be obtained by moving the vehicle. This is easier to do than in a towed weapon.

There is one other type of firepower which the division requires

an infantry regiment is in reserve, its mortars are also in reserve. Their power at such times is not utilized. Then, there are situations when it would be highly desirable to mass mortar fires. This cannot be done with the present organization.



**Dual purpose quad 50s — AAA-AW, or anti-personnel weapon**

and which it does not presently have. This is in the field of automatic antiaircraft fire. This requirement can also be met at no added increase in divisional weight!

The quadruple 50 caliber machine gun mount and the 40mm dual gun mount could be installed in the same LVT hull used to carry the 105mm tube. The division should have such weapons for defense against low flying enemy aircraft, and as a powerful supplementary base of fire whose effectiveness has been proven in Korea. How can this added potential be given the division at no increase in weight?

The present LVTH battalion alone includes more major weapons than there are in the three 105mm howitzer battalions of the artillery regiment. Those LVTH above and beyond those required to replace the towed 105mm howitzers could easily be converted to AAA-AW units. Here is a bonus of considerable importance!

Before the division can be reorganized to acquire this new firepower, one more point should be considered. The infantry regiments have an organic heavy mortar company. Would not this unit thus already have the capability of being helicopter borne? The answer is definitely yes. However, certain other factors should be considered. When

The presence of heavy mortars in the infantry regiment also increases the logistic responsibilities of the infantry. Lastly, the training of mortar units will vary within separate infantry regiments. For these reasons it would appear desirable to place the heavy mortars in a division unit and use them either as artillery or attach them to the infantry when conditions so indicate.

The organization of the amphibious division can be adjusted to increase its firepower and decrease its weight by combining in one artillery regiment the various items of equipment under discussion. Under this concept the artillery regiment would consist of three battalions. The first battalion would be of self-propelled weapons and include three companies, each with 18 105mm howitzers in casemate on the LVTPX2 chasis. Each company would be the equivalent of the present 105mm howitzer battalion and would require the fire control and communication equipment of the present battalion. In addition, and mounted on the same hull type, there would be one company of eight, self-propelled, quadruple .50 cal. machine gun units and one other company of eight dual 40mm guns. It will be noted that all of these self-propelled weapons do not exceed in number the vehicles now found in the LVTH bat-

talion. It will also be noted that the towed 105mm howitzers, their wheeled prime movers, and the DUKW necessary to land them would be eliminated.

The second battalion in the division's artillery regiment would include three batteries each with 12 heavy mortars of the Brandt 120mm type. This would increase by 30 per cent the number of heavy mortars in the division and would increase the flexibility of employment over that which apparently exists. The adoption of a mortar of foreign manufacture would introduce certain procurement problems which would have to be resolved and the Brandt mortar itself is not necessarily the one recommended. But in any event, a mortar of at least equal or better performance than the Brandt is definitely the type required.

The third battalion of the regiment would remain essentially unchanged as the 155mm howitzer battalion. However, the present trucks which are assigned to the battalion for logistic support would be replaced by the DUKW to minimize duplication of transport in the amphibious attack.

In the face of possible atomic attack, the division organized as discussed above would have a far greater chance for continuing its fire support than would the present division. The LVTH provides protection against thermal effects of atomic explosions as well as shielding the crew from some radiation and flying debris. Present towed artillery is not only vulnerable to such attack, but also is far more vulnerable to conventional fires than is the LVTH.

The organization developed at this writing would provide a highly flexible system of organic fire support. Numerous combinations of weapons could be provided to support both the seaborne assault and the helicopterborne landing force. Less shipping space would be required to lift the equipment. An antiaircraft defense potential would be made available where none exists at present. But, perhaps the most significant point of all, these assets are within easy reach at little extra cost to weight or personnel! USMC



By MSgt Harry C. Manion

# Marines' Mutual INSURANCE

This Policy Provides Benefits f

POLICY NUMBER

78-2711



# TRAINING = Life Insurance

Training may be a big headache, but it pays off when the chips are down



Now that a part time peace is here again, training will be the big task ahead of us. When the fighting stops training increases. This is, perhaps, an old routine to many of us, but nevertheless a paramount one. The true effect of training can not be realized until we suddenly find ourselves in combat.

Although writing from limited experience, I would like to relate an incident I was involved in, to help me bear out my point.

Early in 1944, on Guadalcanal, the Reconnaissance Platoon, 4th Regiment was formed. Most of the men making up its rolls had come from the deactivated Raider Battalions which formed the nucleus of the 4th Marines. Most of us figured for an easy time of it because we already knew the finer points of scouting and patrolling. However, we were put through a training schedule that was rough on us, both physically and mentally.

Up to this point in the war, we had to know the details of killing, with a lot of luck and common sense thrown in. When we heard about the training schedule, we started to gripe and moan. After all, we were guys with some tough com-

bat actions behind us, so why did we have to start all over again?

Our instructor was to be Gunnery Sergeant Frank V. Cutting, and it didn't take him long to cut us in on the "scoop." The more he talked about special training, the more we realized that we didn't know so much after all.

The first thing we did was to move to an isolated area along the beach where we set up house-keeping. No sooner had the last stake been placed, than we started our training, although we didn't even realize that we actually were training.

The first night the Gunny started a question-answer session among the group about geography. This way we got to know each other quickly. Soon the topic of conversation changed to weapons, scouting and patrolling, the Japanese soldier, the use of the compass, knife fighting, how to live off the jungle and many more. Soon everyone, profiting by one another's mistakes in certain situations, became well versed on a multitude of subjects.

Of course, not all of our time was spent in bull sessions. At least five days a week we were in the field

learning the hard way. Old skills were sharpened and new ones learned, and because everything stemmed from physical fitness, we were put through the conditioning paces.

No matter how many times you trekked the hills of Camp Pendleton or wallowed in the swamps of Lejeune, they were a cinch compared to what the Gunny had us doing. But his type of training paid off. One evening, after having covered about ten miles on a march, the Gunny broke out a map, showed us where we were, and then told us that there were some "Nips" coming down the trail. (For all we knew, there could have very well been, for there were still quite a few on the 'Canal.) Everybody split up into buddy teams with instructions to meet back in camp. We had to travel most of the way back in the dark, fighting "wait a minute" vines, streams and bamboo areas, but somehow everybody made it. One thing was certain—that problem boosted our confidence quite a bit.

Sitting around the "joe-pot" later that night, we learned from each other some of the common mistakes and the approximate route used in

getting back. Little incidents like one Marine's shoelace breaking, causing him considerable discomfort, made us check our laces before leaving camp after that. Another team thought they could have used a ten or 12-foot line to some advantage, so we tried it out. After that the second man of each team carried a 12-foot line. We took full advantage of experience, but we still learned from the book.

The weeks of boondocking, drills, problems and constant practicing could have been called training, but to us it was a challenge. We never knew when we would be leading a squad, setting up an SCR 300, sketching, reconnoitering, compass marching or snap firing in the brush, so we each tried a little harder to be better than the rest. Every man was trained to think quickly and clearly in unexpected situations.

The word *teamwork* became our standard. Trust and confidence in our leaders and each other was most important. And we had this trust and confidence.

The success of training starts with planning, and the Gunny was constantly planning. Actually, he built our training schedule around us, letting us profit from our own mistakes. After a couple of months, training took on a new meaning, and we were getting the feeling that we were ready for anything Colonel Alan Shapley, then commanding the 4th Marines, could throw at us. As if in answer to our impatience, we soon received maps and photos of a certain island in the Central Pacific. We were told to learn all we could about the island, so the midnight oil burned for many nights to come. Bull sessions, chalk talks and terrain models all centered around the island and soon we knew more about it than a travel agent.

The Gunny didn't stop with lectures and discussions. Out in the boondocks the training increased. Hip shooting at partly concealed silhouette targets; digging in; creeping and crawling; setting up and maintaining observation posts; night compass work; setting up ambushes and, in general, jungle survival.

We arrived back in camp just in time for maneuvers. After a few more grueling weeks, we loaded aboard an APA—destination—Guam. Even aboard ship the Gunny

set up a training schedule. As it turned out, we spent 60 days aboard, and the training proved to be a God-send. None of us got rusty.

Dawn, D-Day, 21 July 1944; we could see the first American soil to be wrested from the Japanese. The Navy's guns, rockets and bombs turned the area around Agat into a holocaust. Our platoon was not in the first wave to the beach, so we had a comparatively easy time. The Regiment was doing a terrific job, securing the O-1 line ahead of time and then digging in.

We were kept busy the first day, closing the gap between the 22d and 4th Marines, bringing in prisoners and sniping. The thorough training

ing realism and imagination into training problems greatly increases the retention of knowledge and the "want to know."

Looking back to the years after WW II, training was continuous and proved its worth in Korea. But who can truthfully say we did our utmost to provide constructive training? During these relatively quiet years, the job of the FMF Marine drifted into an 0800-1630, two-maneuvers-a-year job. It was said that the knowledge and "know-how" of older Marines was passed on to the younger ones who would soon have opportunity to give it the acid test. Was it?

I do not prescribe a different solu-



*Shoulder mortars: training with all types of weapons*

we had received was beginning to show results. We, because of the training and confidence instilled in us, had an upper hand on the Japanese. We could understand, in these circumstances of life and death, and were grateful for the training we had received.

Throughout the campaign the 4th's Recon Platoon was kept on its toes. New problems arose—and were solved. We knew our limitations and capabilities, and we never lacked confidence in our leaders or ourselves. If the occasion arose, someone could always fill in for a fallen leader. This versatility we could attribute to the Gunny and his method of training us.

Today we have accepted methods of training which in theory and principle are sound. These methods, however, lack imagination. Project-

tion to the training problem, but I do think we should bear down a little more on our present one. Of course, each unit will have its own problems, and what will work for one may not work for another. But let's get out of the rut of cut-and-dried-planning and commence a training system that will make use of all our leaders. A commanding officer will obtain greater understanding and support from his junior leaders if these leaders feel they are in his confidence from the start. The junior leaders are the backbone of the Corps, so get them in on the responsibilities inherent to their position. Maybe training is one big headache, but it is still your best bet for thorough and efficient operation. Confidence and teamwork are, in cold fact, the combat Marine's "life insurance."

USMC



## in brief

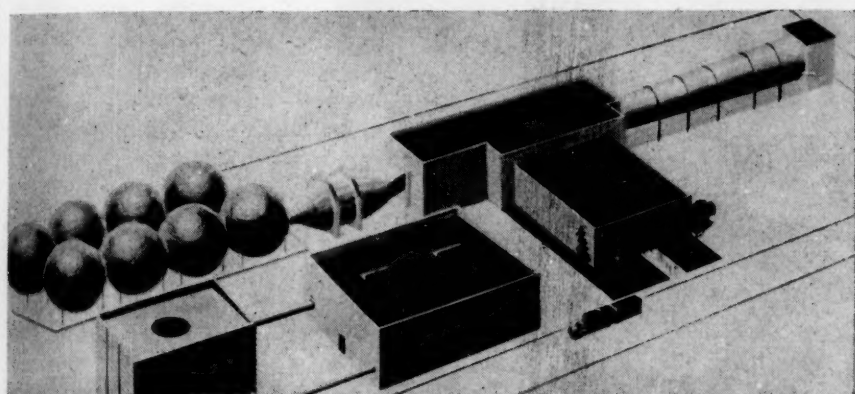
The automatic pistol, caliber 155 M1911A1. Well, not quite. It's just NATTC, Jacksonville's exact replica of a .45 which features all movable and working parts. (Wonder who gets to clean it?)

Certain Marine units are going back to the pre-WW II squad drill. (See p. 30.)



The 3rd Marine Air Wing is slated to move from their present site at Opa-Locka, Florida, to Beaufort, South Carolina (near Parris Island), about the first of the year.

Air compressed under tremendous pressures will rush from a series of spheres at speeds more than three times the speed of sound in this \$4,500,000 wind tunnel (left) being built by North American Aviation. The tunnel will be the largest ever constructed by private industry.



The clothing supply storeroom at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, has a total of 341 field hats (or campaign hats if you prefer) on its shelves at the present time. But don't rush out to buy one. The hats are issued to enlisted men who win medals shooting in division rifle and pistol matches, or sold only to shooters in annual Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Competitions.

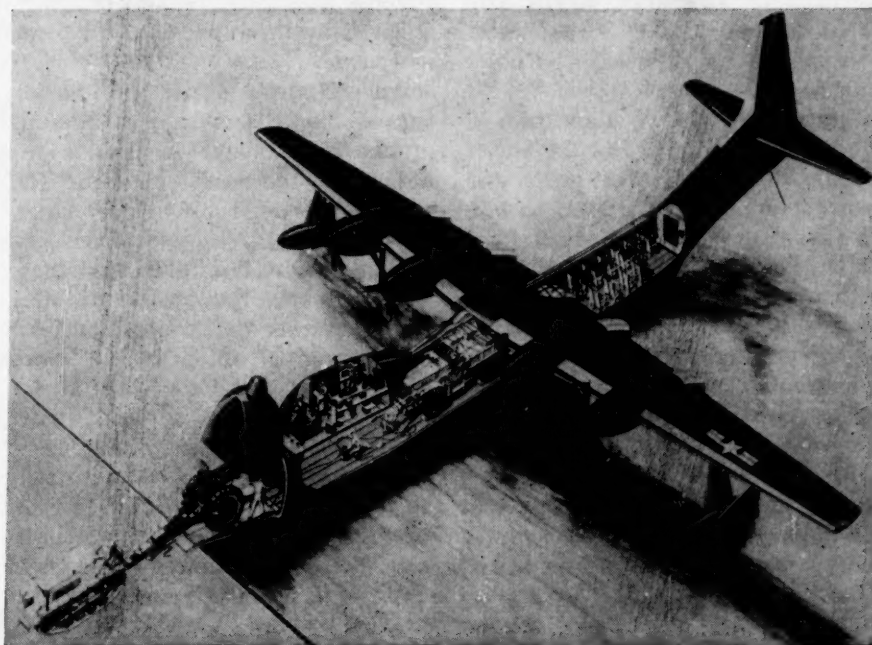
Those who took part in the Nevada complex fighting (Reno, Carson and Vegas) in Korea, March, 1953 will be interested to know that Lt-Col Andrew Geer, author of the *Sea Chase* and the *New Breed*, is now at work in Hollywood producing an original script for a motion picture about the battle. Tentatively titled *The Battle for Give-away Hill*, it will star John Wayne and most of it will be shot in Korea. The 2d Mar Div veterans of World War II will be able to see the movie version of *Battle Cry* very shortly. The consensus seems to be that Warners are doing a very fine job.

A new lightweight boot for protection against antipersonnel land mines is being studied by the Navy. The boot will utilize *Dynasorb*, a new plastic that is fragment resistant and provides protection from the elements as did the Thermo boot.

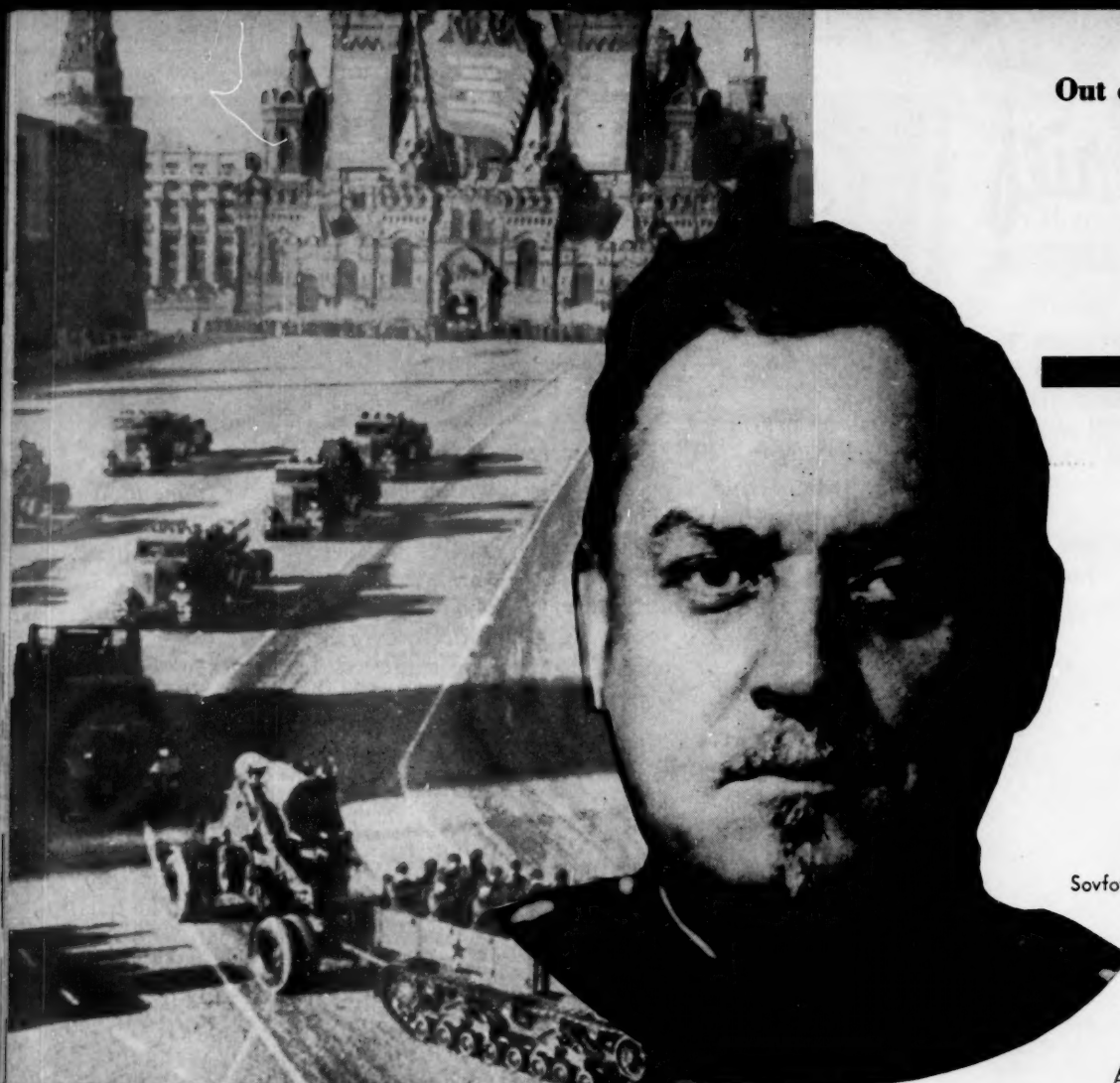
Helicopters equipped with lights mounted on the tips of their rotor blades were mistaken for "flying saucers" in the night skies over Connecticut. The lights are part of an experiment being conducted by the Kaman Aircraft Corporation.

The Navy's multi-purpose bow-loader Tradewind transport (right) can carry supplies or an assault company of Marines directly to an enemy beach. The 88-foot long cargo deck holds four 155 howitzers, three 2½-ton trucks or six jeeps.

There is a military mistake in one of our illustrations, somewhere in this issue. Did you find it? Ed.







Sovfoto

By Professor  
Albert Parry, Ph.D.

A TALL GRAYING MAN IN HIS late fifties, with a well kept goatee and a polite though reserved manner, played a leading role in the downfall of Lavrenty Beria, the dreaded chief of the Soviet secret police. He is Marshal Nikolai Bulganin.

Not much is known about him in the West, yet his place in the Soviet scheme of things is of great and growing importance. It was to him that Prime Minister Georgi Malenkov turned for the difficult feat of seizing the master of the MVD—that "state within the state," as the Russian secret police have often and correctly been called.

Under Marshal Bulganin's iron-nerved direction, tanks rumbled through the streets of Moscow one day in June, 1953 to make sure that no aides of Beria would attempt a counter-stroke. Barely three weeks later, on July 16, the Moscow *Pravda* wrote that at a meeting of the top

Soviet officials for the purpose of denouncing Beria and swearing allegiance to Malenkov, the main speech was delivered by Minister of Defense Bulganin. He was "warmly received by those present," we read in *Pravda*.

Since Stalin's death, the Soviet press—on what must be deliberate orders from above—has not indulged in too much applause for any Soviet personality, no matter how highly placed, not even for Malenkov or Nikita Khrushchev. These days no one in the Kremlin has the power that Stalin had. An understanding among the Soviet chiefs seems to be that not one of them should be praised individually or to any considerable extent. The Communist Party as a whole, and its top leadership collectively, should be given all the official kudos. Under such circumstances the *Pravda* expression, "warmly received," as applied to Bulganin in July, 1953

was lavish personal praise indeed.

In the months since then, Bulganin was singled out for similar impressive notice in several other instances. In September, 1953 for example, his imposing figure was foremost among the Soviet dignitaries gathered at the Moscow airport on the two occasions of the arrival and departure of Kim Il Sung, the Red satellite chief of North Korea. Next to, and behind, Bulganin were his own military stalwarts—a visual reminder of the power that was increasingly his. On March 10, 1954, the eve of the Supreme Soviet elections, Bulganin's militant speech to his "constituents," by whom he was once more sent to that alleged parliament of Russia, had a definite anti-Western ring. Thus the international role of Bulganin received its further impetus.

Whatever the Kremlin's zigzags of domestic or foreign policy, Malenkov is not yet through with all the

# WATCH BULGANIN!



possible forces of inner Kremlin opposition to him, nor are they finished with him. Khrushchev's rise since last summer has, in fact, been significant and possibly ominous. As the struggle for Stalin's mantle continues behind the facade of the Malenkov-Khrushchev unity, we are sure to hear more and more of the Soviet armed forces and their chiefs — of their part in the oligarchs' fight, now hidden, now open. We are certain to hear of Marshal Bulganin.

Thus it behooves us to piece together, from whatever fragments are available, as much of Bulganin's life-story as possible.

Fortunately, we do have more information on the subject than would seem to be on hand at first sight. Postwar escapees from Russia include former Soviet officers and officials who bring to us behind-the-scenes data on many topics. From their frank accounts, Bulganin emerges as a far more real person than he does from the slicked-up copy on him in Soviet encyclopedias.

We learn first of all, that the Marshal comes by his big healthy frame and commanding presence not through his environment alone. Even at birth he did not appear to be destined for a life of proletarian toil as one of Russia's downtrodden. In spite of the fact that his father was a worker, the family had more than food and shelter — it had skill, ambition and some money to plan an education for little Nicholas — a middle-school education generally available for middle and upper classes.

Born in 1895 in the picturesque, bustling Volga city of Nizhni Novgorod (now Gorki), Nicholas as a boy went to the progressive, wide-awake *real'noye uchilische* of that lively area and era. This was patterned after the German *Realschule* of the time, a high school from

which boys were graduated in their late teens into engineering colleges. Bulganin's official Soviet biography states that he studied in that Nizhni Novgorod school, but it fails to record his graduation. Precisely why, there is no mention.

In *Possev*, (a Russian-language weekly published by anti-Soviet émigrés in Frankfurt-on-Main) we find a report that Bulganin began his adult life as a clerk at a textile mill in his native Volga city. Knowing what we do about that spirited river country in Tsarist times, we may surmise that, if not for the revolution, Bulganin's life might have been quite different from what it is now. If not for the great upheaval of 1917 he, like many another bright Volga clerk of the past, might have pushed with both elbows to become a manager, a merchant or even a factory-owner in that booming land and period. We have evidence that even then, young Nicholas had a way of thinking quickly and speaking precisely. Whatever high-school classes he had completed stood him in good stead. He dressed neatly, and knew how to draw himself up to the full stature of his tall, stocky, well-fed body.

But he was all for a revolution against the Tsar, the nobles and the rest of the owners. Accounts differ on the exact date of his joining the radical or Bolshevik wing of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, but the *Possev* report of the émigrés makes it 1913, when Bulganin was 18, and when the Party was still underground as an illegal organization. The official Soviet biography places it at 1917, right after the March revolution, when he was 22 and when the Bolsheviks were a legalized group preparing its illegal seizure of power. In either case, he is now one of the youngest survivors among the old Bolsheviks—younger than Vyacheslav

Molotov or Kliment Voroshilov.

By the time the revolution first thundered over the land, Bulganin (according to *Possev*) had clerked for some two or three years. Quitting the textile factory, he took a 20-hour-a-day job as a Bolshevik agitator and organizer. His reward, after the Red overthrow of the Kerensky government in November, 1917 was the chairmanship of the very first Cheka or secret-police unit in his native city.

Living up to the reputation of a Chekist as "the flaming sword of the revolution," Bulganin showed no mercy to the enemy, real or imagined. Of this phase in his career, the *Possev* report wrote: "A complete lack of principles, a thorough-going ruthlessness, a constant readiness to be a scoundrel brought him further promotion." The promotion consisted of his transfer to a higher post in the Moscow secret police headquarters. The official Soviet source tells us that he served as a secret police officer, "in leading posts" and apparently most efficiently, from 1918 to 1922.

There is no doubt — no matter what sources we consult, either Soviet or anti-Soviet — that Bulganin early sensed a winner in Stalin. He sided with the Georgian from the very outset of the latter's struggle for power. Stalin needed men of this decisive, energetic and devoted type as he was weeding out the Trotskyites, Bukharinites and other Old Guard dissenters from their positions in the Soviet government and economy. For five years (from 1922 to 1927) Bulganin, the ex-secret policeman, was holding various posts in the Supreme Council of People's Economy. This was the period of the New Economic Policy when private enterprise was allowed to function side by side with the so-called "socialist sector" in Russia's economy — to help put the nation



back on its feet after the ravages of the civil war and its attempt at pure communism.

Gradually, state enterprise under just such steel-like Stalinists as Bulganin, was crowding out the private manufacturers and merchants who had trusted the Bolshevik promise of immunity and had resumed their businesses. The state was doing this through its excessive taxation of the gullible businessmen and, later, through the outright arrest and deportation of the unfortunates and seizure of their factories and stores. Now the Soviet state was ready to expand its economic enterprise on a truly vast scale.

In 1927 Bulganin's new appoint-

an appointment from above and not a choice from below. Stalin himself chose Bulganin for this job. The main directive from the dictator was to modernize and beautify Moscow, to make it a showcase for foreign delegates and tourists to admire. Bulganin at once combined this task with the agreeable program of doing personal favors to those who stood between him and Stalin.

Thus, a case is now recalled wherein Marshal Voroshilov's automobile was halted by a policeman for exceeding the speed limit on a long but narrow Moscow street. Indignant, Voroshilov telephoned his complaint to Bulganin. The latter immediately ordered the broadening

generally credited to Bulganin.

Even the anti-Soviet, anti-Bulganin report in *Possev* grudgingly admitted: "As chairman of the Moscow Soviet, Bulganin was pretty good. . . ."

In July, 1937 Bulganin was promoted once more; he was given premiership of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. This is the largest of the U.S.S.R.'s 16 union republics. From 1938 to 1941 he was also one of the several vice-premiers of the Soviet Union, and at the same time served as the chairman of the State Bank. He continued to live in Moscow, in daily and nightly contact with the top-most leaders, and finally and increasingly, in contact with Stalin himself.

By then Bulganin was known as a shrewd picker of men to assist him. He encouraged them to feed him with their best ideas, but in the process he told them to be pragmatic rather than Marxist. On many a memorandum he scribbled: "Malenkov will like this," or: "Not this—Malenkov won't take it." Whatever of such briefs he sent to higher echelons, he marked as his own brainchild. Never would he credit any of his aides or equals, or so at least ran the overwhelming rumor.

He identified himself as a fan of Molotov but also, and much more importantly, he had in good season the wonderful intuition to bet on Malenkov as a coming comrade. Attaching his star to Malenkov, he stayed with him, even during the latter's low moments of seemingly losing out to Andrei Zhdanov. Bulganin had faith in Malenkov's future.

Hitler's attack on Russia, with the swift and sharpening threat to Moscow itself, gave a rare chance to both Malenkov and Bulganin. While Zhdanov was detailed to see to Leningrad's defenses, these two remained in Moscow, ever closer to Stalin. As Moscow's onetime mayor, Bulganin was appointed to coordinate the civilian and military plans of saving the Red capital from the foe's onslaught. His official title from 1941 to 1943 was member of the Military Council of the Western Front, which organization was in the beginning (during the Nazi threat to Moscow) more in the nature of a military council for the



Sovfoto

### ***Bulganin's touch—imported innovations***

ment was to manage the great Moscow Electric Plant. With pitiless determination he drove his engineers and workers until the plant was one of Russia's biggest industrial establishments. The official word proclaimed that Bulganin's plant fulfilled the first Five-Year Plan in exactly one-half of the allotted time—in just two and a half years! Electrical machinery of all kinds was leaving his plant in large quantities, and its quality was good. Throughout the nation, Bulganin's reputation was that of a very skillful administrator.

The next stage in Bulganin's nationwide role opened in 1931 when he was "elected" to the post of the chairman of the Moscow Soviet—an equivalent of being the mayor of the Red capital. Under the Soviet system of elections, with only one ticket (the Communist) offered to the voters, and with just one candidate per office, this was of course

of the mile-long street to twice its width. The job was done under Bulganin's personal supervision in the record time of two weeks. Thenceforth, Voroshilov could speed from his office to his villa with no restraint whatever.

Stalin would naturally hear of such loyalty and efficiency. Now anything within reason asked by Bulganin was given him. Among the gifts were several much-coveted trips abroad. In the 1930s he journeyed to London and Paris to study their means of transportation and the latest methods of traffic regulation. He bought foreign trolley-busses for the streets of Moscow. He trained his traffic policemen in the newfangled Parisian signals. It was even said that he managed to send a few of his "cops" to Paris to learn the best rhythmic movements of body and hands. The introduction of natty white gloves for Moscow policemen is another innovation



defense of Moscow. With barely any other military experience behind him, Bulganin was made a lieutenant-general of the Soviet Army.

He drafted men and women of Moscow into fighting and trench-digging battalions. As fighters they turned out to be too unskilled and scared, a fruitless sacrifice. The Bulganin Line of the fall of 1941 consisted of some anti-tank ditches which would not have stopped Hitler's armies. A number of other causes first halted, then broke the Nazi tide at Moscow. Among them were that year's early and severe winter, the over-extension of the German lines, the genius of Georgi Zhukov and other professional field commanders, and the stamina of the regular Russian soldier. Nonetheless, the official Soviet biography of Bulganin insists that the latter "belongs to the new leading military cadres, brought up by Stalin, who carried on their shoulders the entire brunt of the war against fascist Germany and her allies."

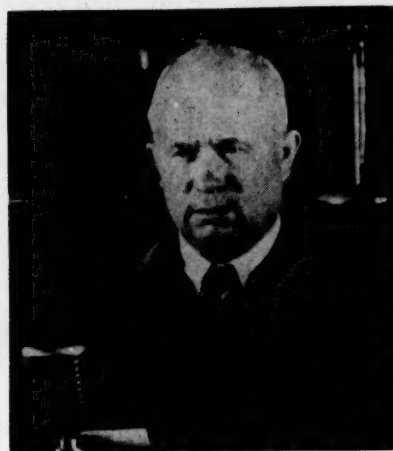
Throughout the rest of the war Bulganin was a member of the Military Council of the Second Baltic and First Byelorussian Fronts. He was also a coordinator of heavy war industries, working directly under Stalin and Malenkov.

The year 1944 was particularly bountiful to him. He was first promoted to the rank of colonel-general and given Voroshilov's seat on the State Committee of Defense, and later that year (in November) became a full general and a vice-commissar of defense. This last was a shining honor indeed; for Stalin himself was the Commissar of Defense. The ex-clerk of Nizhni Novgorod was certainly going places.

But as Westerners in Moscow who met him were impressed with his ability and rise, and thought they understood what made him tick, a story is told about him that at least on one occasion he did not understand the West at all. The story is about the time, in 1944, when Bulganin and several other Politburo members, in great secrecy, informed W. Averell Harriman that an American officer of the Persian Gulf Command had been overheard cursing President Roosevelt and voicing his hope that the President be defeated in the then approaching election.

Harriman laughed politely, and explained that the officer was merely exercising his right under American democracy when he said such things. Harriman's interpreter later told the American ambassador that Bulganin had remarked: "Harriman must be one of the conspirators, too."

Sometime earlier, Malenkov had seen to it that Bulganin was made a



Sovfoto

**Nikita S. Khrushchev**

member of the Orgburo (Organizational Bureau) of the Communist Party, one step short of the Politburo itself. There were mighty men who held posts in both bodies simultaneously. Now in 1944, Stalin gave the nod and Bulganin entered the Politburo, although at first as an alternate member only.

In March 1946, as the People's Commissariats were renamed ministries, Bulganin was Assistant Minister of Defense. Exactly one year later he was tapped for a yet greater office. On March 3, 1947, Stalin stepped down from his post as Minister of Defense "to relieve his burdens for other, basic work," and Bulganin was given this exalted place. Once more he was named a vice-premier of the Soviet Union, a post he had held from 1938 to 1941. Then in 1947, there were ten vice-premiers above him; he was the eleventh. Most importantly, in 1947, he was promoted from general to marshal.

By then, Bulganin was taking himself seriously as a commander of soldiers. Stalin and Malenkov—and possibly Beria, too—encouraged him in this. They needed him to counteract the enormous wartime popularity of such professional military

leaders as Zhukov. Bulganin was presently the symbol and the actual key to the Communist Party's control over the nation's armed forces. At the same time the Army, the Navy and the Air Force of the Soviet Union were told that Marshal Bulganin was their representative and advocate in the Kremlin. The officers and men might have preferred a real warrior like themselves instead of this politician in uniform, but who were they to protest?

Zhdanov, then (in 1947) as yet alive and active, was in Malenkov's and Bulganin's way. But Zhdanov was an ailing politician, while Malenkov and Bulganin enjoyed the best of health. In the Politburo, Bulganin found himself moved back and forth from 13th to 14th (of 14 members) from January, 1946 to November, 1947 when he was again 13th. But Zhdanov was now rapidly deteriorating, and in February 1948 Bulganin became a full member of the Politburo. No longer a mere alternate, he shot up meteorically to seventh place in November, 1948—a few months after Zhdanov's death.



Sovfoto

**Bulganin and Zhukov**

General Walter Bedell Smith, the American Ambassador in Moscow in the late 1940s, met Bulganin only casually at large receptions, but penned an appraisal of him as "an able administrator and executive and a brilliant speaker." To General Smith he was "distantly courteous," while other foreigners (wrote General Smith) found Bulganin "reasonable, intelligent and able." As ever he was spruce: "His appearance is attractive, as he is well groomed, faultlessly turned out in

his new uniform of a marshal of the Soviet Union and rather handsome."

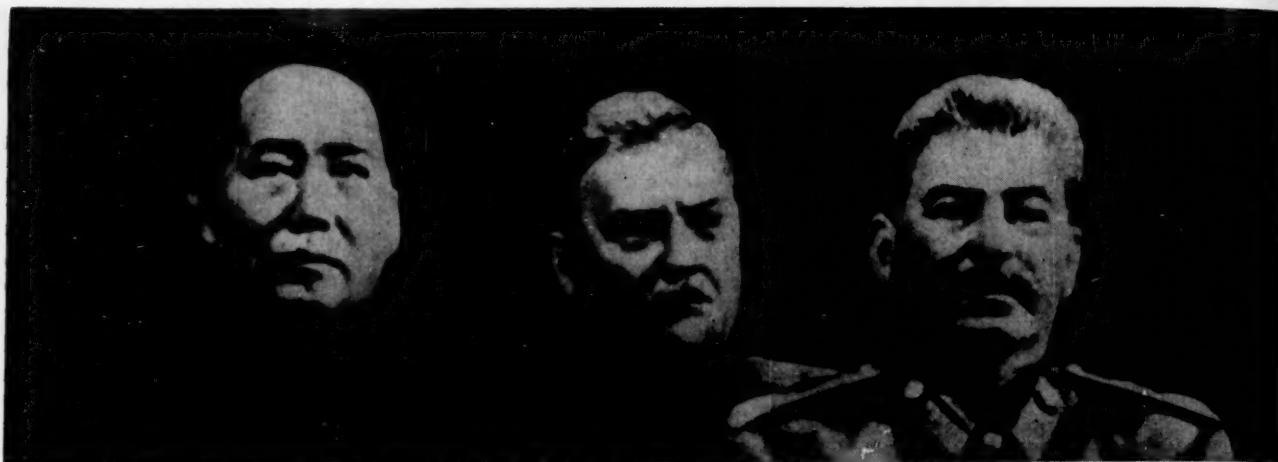
Everyone remarked on his carefully cropped, elegant goatee, the only one among the Politburo members. This made him look at times like a banker, which he indeed had been, or like a professor.

Beria, and not his nominal successor, continued to run the secret police; just as Molotov rather than Andrei Vishinsky still managed Russian foreign policy, and Mikoyan rather than anyone else pulled the strings in matters of trade.

With Stalin's death, however, all

to Beria and his ambitions.

If Beria knew what was going on, if he was firing and promoting personnel in the secret police and in other governmental positions as a preliminary step toward a purge in the armed forces, he was too late. Malenkov and Bulganin were ahead



Sovfoto

### **Mao . . . Bulganin . . . Stalin — power in the background**

He kept his post as Minister of Defense for exactly two years. In March, 1949, he was relieved of his post, and his assistant minister — Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky — took it over.

Yet it was no demotion. In that month, two other Politburo members, Molotov and Anastas Mikoyan, gave up their ministerial duties. Sometime before then Beria himself officially relinquished his ministry of secret police. The overall reason for such shifts was said to be Stalin's desire to leave the actual running of ministries to technicians, while Beria, Molotov and Mikoyan — and now Bulganin — would devote their energy to weightier problems.

About this time a remarkable photograph was issued by the official Soviet agency, Sovfoto. It showed the aging Stalin and his honored visitor to Moscow, Mao Tse-tung, at a public function applauding someone's speech. Behind them and very close to them, in the precise center of the picture, was the frowning, alert Bulganin — a blunt suggestion of power in the background, of more power yet to come.

From then on, and until Stalin's death in March, 1953, the impression remained that Bulganin was still the boss of the Soviet armed forces, even if unofficially — just as

four were given back their old jobs officially as well. In other words, they proceeded to do officially that which between early 1949 and March, 1953 they had been doing unofficially.

As the new Presidium of the Council of Ministers emerged following Stalin's death, Bulganin was found to be one of its top five members — and its third vice-premier. Between him and Malenkov stood only Beria and Molotov.

In the Politburo (since October 1952 renamed "Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party" and consisting of ten men) he now stood sixth. In this top body, between him and Malenkov, he saw not only Beria and Molotov, but also Voroshilov and Khrushchev, the latter being the new first secretary (since March 14, 1953) of the Communist Party. In actuality, however, Voroshilov was by now only a figurehead. Thus closer and closer to the very heights Bulganin traveled.

On May 1, 1953 it was Bulganin's speech, with its answer to President Eisenhower's reproaches to the Kremlin, that was publicized by the Soviet government. There is no doubt now, that at that time Malenkov was slyly, skillfully pushing Bulganin to the fore as a counterweight

of him, and Molotov was doing his utmost to help them. The result was the coup of late June, 1953 — and Beria's end.

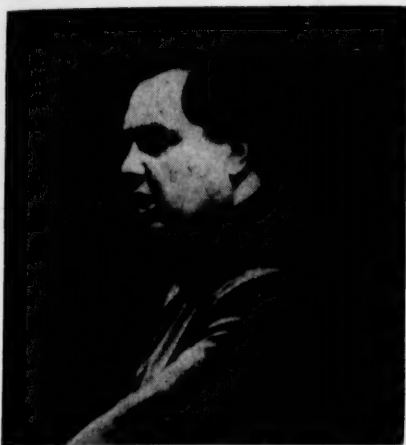
An interesting account of the circumstances of Beria's arrest and Bulganin's role therein appeared in *Sotsialistichesky Vestnik* for July-August, 1953. This Russian-language publication, now in its 34th year of existence, is issued in Paris and New York by Menshevik émigrés — moderate Social-Democrats of the staunchest possible anti-Communist views. The magazine has a small circulation, but it has much influence in information-gathering quarters because it is given to neither sensationalism nor guessing, and it prints sober and authentic data on things Soviet.

Its account of "Affair Beria" appeared without a by-line, as a letter smuggled out from Soviet Georgia. It stated that Beria was arrested on June 25 (not the 26th or 27th, as other accounts would have it), and that he met his undoing at a session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. According to the letter in *Sotsialistichesky Vestnik*, Beria fell because he was too confident: he knew the session was to discuss the purges he had been carrying out in the secret police, and he knew that Bulganin



and Molotov would question his actions. But he was not worried, since he thought that Malenkov would not join these two in their attack on him. But Malenkov (along with Mikoyan) did join Bulganin and Molotov as these two "spearheads," quoting from "documentary proof" in their hands, led with a charge that Beria had been preparing Malenkov's assassination.

The account continues that Beria, upset by this "treason," whipped out his revolver and shot at Malenkov,



Sovfoto

**Georgi M. Malenkov**

but missed. The others jumped on Beria and his arrest followed. On Saturday, June 27, a plenary meeting of the Central Committee was summoned by the victors to hear their version of the event. (This, incidentally, was the day when foreign observers saw Bulganin's men driving tanks through the streets of Moscow.) The *Sotsialisticheskyy Vestnik* report goes on to say that the Central Committee balked at giving its unanimous support to Beria's captors. Its meeting broke up on July 1 without coming to any decisions, and it was then, that on Bulganin's and Molotov's prodding, Malenkov began to order arrests of those Central Committee members who were proving recalcitrant. A new meeting of the "purged" Central Committee was called on July 8, and this was the session which confirmed the trio's move against Beria.

To all this, we should add that in the historic episode of June 25-July 8, 1953 Molotov may have aided Malenkov and Bulganin with shrewd intrigue and competent ad-

vice, but with no actual power. He had no such armed forces as Bulganin's and no such party apparatus as Malenkov's.

But there are some experts among Russian refugees who venture to say that Malenkov's party apparatus is more fiction than fact, that in sheer physical capacity of ordering people around and seeing its ukazes carried out, it has in recent years lagged behind both the secret police and the armed forces.

The Communist Party, such experts hold, is a hidebound, lifeless organization, bereft of its early enthusiasm, flexibility and strength by three and one-half decades of dictatorial bureaucracy.

Indeed, if we look closely and thoughtfully enough at the prodigious effort of the Soviet press today to laud the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as an allegedly popular and powerful organism, we may begin to suspect that this praise is decreed from above for one reason

unparalleled power through a cult of personal obedience and even worship. Malenkov—or Khrushchev or anyone else in the Kremlin, for that matter—has yet to regain all those elements of power before his sole rule is truly assured.

With Beria's role in the secret police over, how long will it take Malenkov to make it his, to build it up as his solid pillar? Or will Khrushchev, from the heights of his position as first secretary of the Communist Party, challenge Malenkov by taking over the secret police before Malenkov could do it?

And will either one of these two begin to pit it in earnest against the nation's armed forces as Beria once tried to do? Will Bulganin, in keeping with the Kremlin's well-known law of the jungle, start moving against both Malenkov and Khrushchev before either one of them is able to consolidate his power?

And will Bulganin, this essentially



Sovfoto

**In the center of the stage—clearly a man of the future**

only: Malenkov and Khrushchev know that their Communist Party has no real roots among the people and thus, no true and lasting power over the nation. By their desperate advertising campaign they are trying to convince the people to the contrary.

Stalin's power, too, had no genuine roots among the masses of people. His Communist Party, too, was moribund. He had, however, not only the party apparatus at his complete disposal, but also the secret police and the armed forces in the palm of his bloody, tricky hand. Over the years he had also built up

civilian head of the Russian armed forces, continue in his chieftancy undisputed by the military professionals—men of Zhukov's type—who must now be chafing under him?

As coming months begin to bring us answers to these momentous questions, Bulganin will inevitably be in the center of the Soviet stage. Passions and plots will be led by him. Conspiracies and counter-plots will swirl and resolve around his well-fed, erect, severe, yet pleasant-seeming figure.

Clearly, Nikolai Bulganin is a man of the future.

US MC





# S R Q I U G A H D T S !

☛ **SQUADS RIGHT! BREAK OUT THAT** old 1937 copy of the Landing Force Manual and burn the midnight oil. You've *heard* about the "Old Corps," now you're going to *learn* about the old *drill*. A new directive signed by the Commandant brings back drill regulations that were in effect prior to 1939.

It is contemplated that the change will have its principal application in Marine Barracks, Ships' Detachments, Recruit Depots and other non-FMF outfits where employment of combat squad formations during disciplinary and ceremonial periods is unnecessary. However, commanding generals of FMFLant and FMFPac may prescribe the use of the old drill on an optional basis.

The old drill was given the deep-six back in 1939 when, with the approach of World War II, it became necessary to reduce basic training problems. The rapid expansion of the Corps required a simplification of drill procedures.

At the time the change was made, it was apparent that there would be a certain amount of loss of obedience and disciplinary features in that the new drill lacked the snap and precision of the old. The mental alertness required of the troops would not be as high because of the limited number of movements set forth in the new drill manual. With the old drill, a commander could drill his troops on the field for an hour without giving the same movement twice.

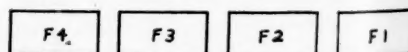
The passage of time proved the forecasts right. All of the undesirable aspects cropped up. In addition, the development of leadership and command presence in junior officers and NCOs suffered. It was for these reasons that the Commandant decided, after a long study, to reinstate the old drill regulations.

To fill the gap between now and the time your unit receives the 90-odd page enclosure with the drill regulations, the GAZETTE presents herewith two basic movements. The

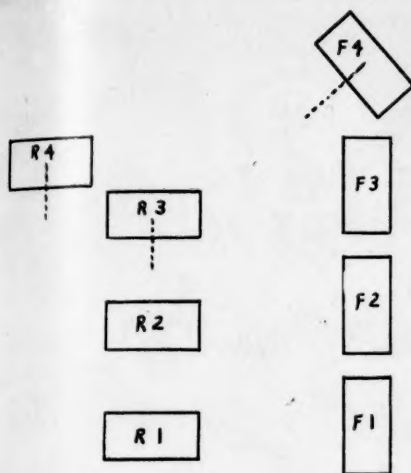
first one is a simple movement for the squad, the other, more complicated, is used in platoon or company drill. These are only *two* movements, there are *hundreds* of others.

But to start off, let's have the composition of the squad. It is made up of eight men, and is formed in two ranks. The squad leader, usually a corporal, occupies the number four position in the front rank, numbering from the squad's right to left. The squad is formed at close interval with 40 inches' distance separating the front and rear ranks.

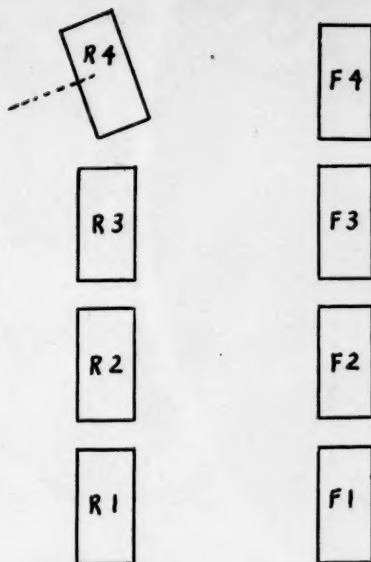
All set? Everyone got their positions? . . . SQUADS RIGHT!



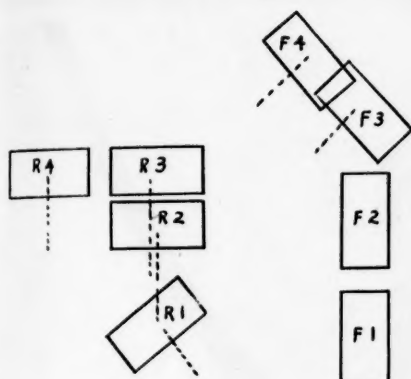
**Formation of the squad**



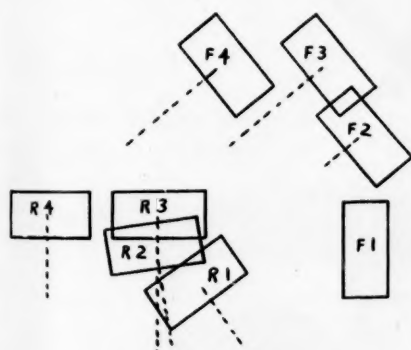
**Squads Right: count four**



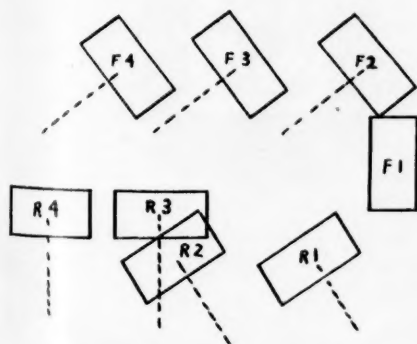
**Squads Right: count five**



**Squads Right: count three**



**Squads Right: count two**



**Squads Right: count one**

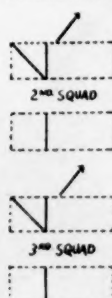
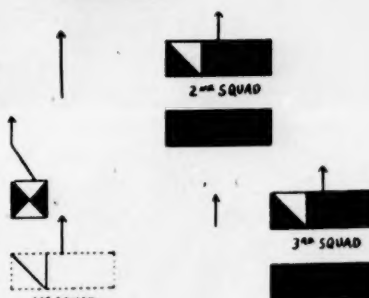
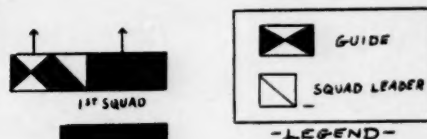
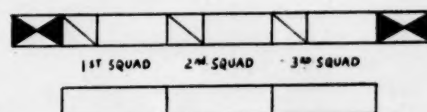
At the command MARCH, the right-flank man in the front rank faces to the right in marching and marks time. The other front-rank men oblique to the right, place themselves abreast of the pivot man and mark time. In the rear rank, the third man from the right marches straight to the front three steps and one half-step, then faces to the right in marching and marks time. The second and first men from the right oblique to the left, then oblique to the right so as to place themselves in column in the order named behind the third man. On the fifth count, all face to the right in marching and cover their file leaders. The other member of the rear rank marches straight to the front four full steps, obliquing to the right and by a second oblique to the right, places himself abreast of the men on his right and covers his file leader. On the sixth count both ranks execute FORWARD MARCH without command.

☛ **RIGHT FRONT INTO LINE.** The platoon being in a column of squads, to form in line to the front the command is (1) RIGHT FRONT INTO LINE, (2) MARCH, (3) PLATOON, (4) HALT, (5) FRONT (from the automatic dress of each squad independently).

At the initial command, the squad leader of the leading squad, if halted, commands: FORWARD. If marching he gives CONTINUE THE MARCH. The leaders of squads in the rear give RIGHT OBLIQUE. At the command

MARCH, the leading squad executes FORWARD MARCH, or continues the march and the squads in the rear execute RIGHT OBLIQUE.

The command HALT is given when the leading squad has advanced the desired distance. It halts. Its squad leader then commands: (1) LEFT, (2) DRESS (automatically at close interval). Each of the squads in the rear, when opposite its place in the line by an oblique to the left, resumes its original direction at the command of the squad leader. When the squads come abreast of the leading squad halted on line, each is halted at the command of its squad leader who then commands: (1) LEFT, (2) DRESS. All dress on the first squad in the line. All squads hold the dress until the platoon leader dresses up the individual squads on line and commands, FRONT. USMC



**Right front into line**

5V

5



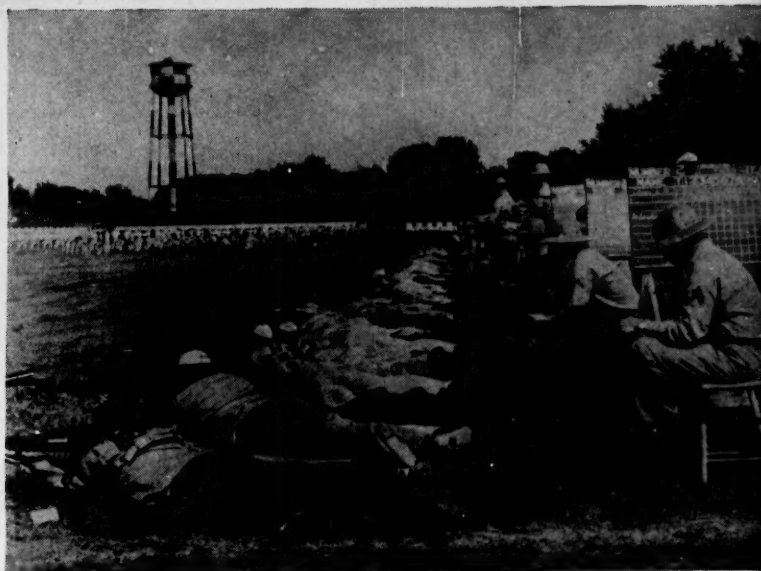
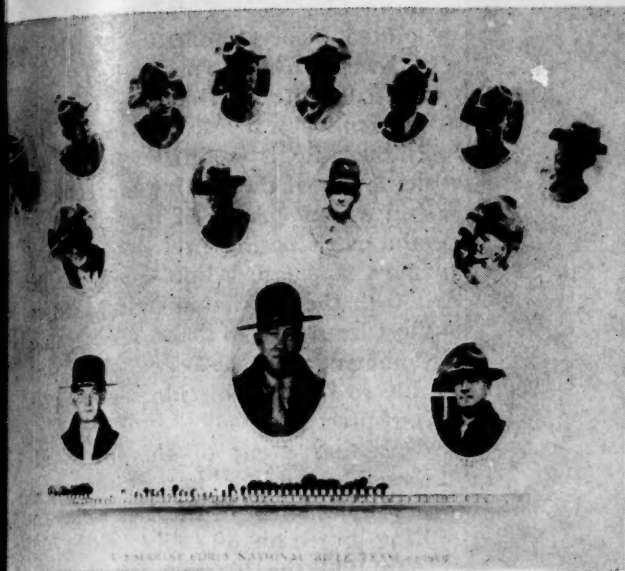
*Lauchheimer*



*Lloyd*







# TRADITION OF EXPERTS

IN HIS RECENT SERIES OF EXCEL-  
lent articles, *The Man With the  
Rifle*, Lynn Montross ably pointed  
out that, in the last analysis, it is the  
man with the rifle who determines  
the victor in a war. That the Ma-  
rine Corps has performed the rifle-  
man's task so creditably in World  
Wars I and II was no accident. But  
it may come as a surprise to some to  
learn that the art of rifle marksmanship  
was relatively new to the Devil  
Dogs who kept German heads down  
in 1917-18.

It is no mere happenstance that  
the Marine rifleman of the past  
50 years has grown into a virtual  
legend. Nor, on the other hand, did  
his predecessor disregard the impor-  
tance of rifle marksmanship. From  
the record it is apparent that, as  
the Corps grew, so grew the rifle  
facilities.

In his report to the SecNav in  
1899, the Brigadier General Com-

**By LtCol John A. Crown**

*The author is indebted to Lt-  
Col Edwin L. Hamilton, USMC  
(Ret), a participant in many of  
the matches herein noted, for  
his assistance in compiling  
much of this material.*

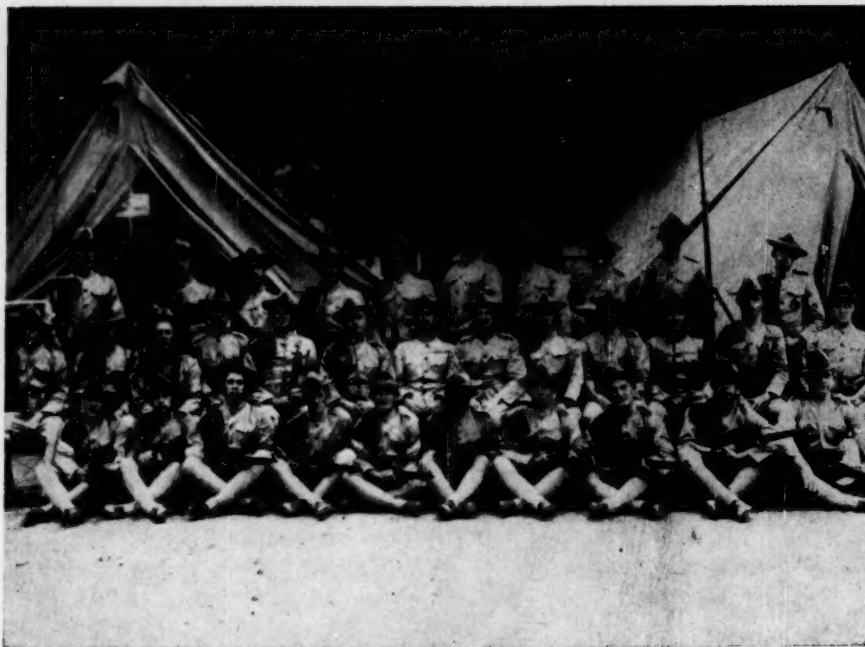
mandant Charles Heywood pointed  
out, "Too much value cannot be  
attached to preliminary instruction  
and gallery practice [with the rifle]  
and while facilities for such instruc-  
tion have been supplied to about  
every post of the Marine Corps,  
there are no facilities for long-range  
practice and record firing at most of  
our stations. . . ."

The following year General Hey-  
wood reported, "While it has been  
impossible to carry out a complete

system of target practice at all the  
posts of the Corps during the past  
year on account of the many drafts  
for men for service on board ship  
and in the far East, the progress  
made in target practice . . . is large  
considering the difficulties encoun-  
tered. . . ."

It was despite difficulties of this  
nature that the first Marine rifle  
team was formed for competitive  
purposes in 1898. But before the  
Marines could fire their .2362 Lee  
rifles in the Hilton Trophy Match  
that year, war was declared on Spain  
and the rifle team promptly dis-  
solved for more important duties.

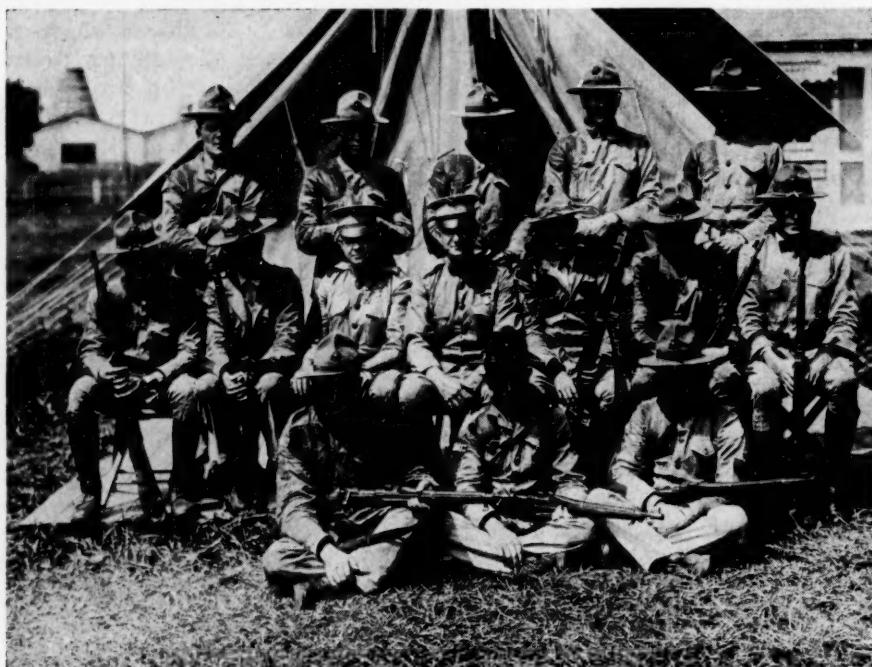
At the turn of the century, the  
Marine Corps had a strength of  
some 5,800 officers and men, and of  
these, only 98 were qualified as  
marksman or sharpshooter (the two  
qualifications of the period). But two  
Marines thereupon took steps to  
rectify this state of affairs. One was



1908—never higher than fourth place



1916—after five years, another winning team



1919—Marines competed against Marines

Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, and whose name is presently memorialized in the Lauchheimer Trophy. The other was Major George F. Elliott, who is credited with being the father of the Marine marksmanship system. As a 52-year-old captain participating in the Guantanamo Campaign, Elliott came out of it with the conviction that Marines must learn how to shoot. He became Commandant in 1903 and, thus, was able to see that his ideas were put into practice.

Another event of this time, although of minor importance, was the replacement of the Lee rifles by Krag-Jorgenson .30 caliber rifles.

In 1901 the Marines first participated in the Hilton Trophy matches, finishing sixth, a spot they kept the following year in the same competitions. But there was a ray of light, 2dLt Thomas Holcomb (later Commandant), a team member both years, was selected for the International Palma Team. Great Britain defeated the United States in the Palma match that year, but 2dLt Holcomb won a gold badge for the highest individual score of any participant on any team.

By 1903 enthusiasm for rifle marksmanship had extended to Congress, which authorized the purchase of a National Trophy, since known as "The Dogs of War." In the first National Rifle match, fired in 1903, the Marine team placed sixth once again, but once more Lieutenant Holcomb was selected for the Palma Trophy match.

It is worth noting that, although the Palma match called for "the military rifle of the country," Holcomb was the only representative of the Armed Forces on the team.

The United States defeated Great Britain in the 1903 Palma match, but the latter protested the competition on the grounds that the American team had rebarreled its rifles whereas the rules called for them to be "as issued."

Feeling the need of something or someone to jog its team from the monotony of sixth place, the Marine Corps decided that the services of a rifle coach were required. Dr. Samuel T. Scott, a 56-year-old dentist from Sandy Springs, Md. was recruited for this purpose. The doctor was sworn in as a private in 1903 and

paid off as a gunnery sergeant after the 1905 matches. Under his tutelage the Marine team climbed to fourth place. But between 1904 and 1909 the Marines were not able to get any higher. During this period, however, there were other developments in the field of marksmanship.

In 1906 Congress established new incentives to encourage rifle proficiency in the Armed Forces. It set up extra pay in the form of \$1, \$2 and \$3 per month respectively for qualified marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen. (For obvious reasons these sums were soon referred to as "beer money.") The Navy instituted the Distinguished Marksman's Badge in 1908. A year later a letter of instruction calling for compulsory post, interpost, division and Marine Corps competitions with the service rifle was promulgated. That same year Marine officers and men placed a Marine Corps Cup in competition, it being won the first time by Captain Douglas C. McDougal.

Although by the end of the 1909 National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio the Marine rifle teams had attained no higher rating than fourth place, marksmanship was definitely improving. The Corps reported one-third of its officers and men qualified as marksman or better with the rifle.

The break came in 1910 when the .30 caliber 1903 Springfield rifle replaced the Krag-Jorgenson. Marine shooting history for the next 32 years would be so closely identified with the '03 that the rifle would be symbolical of Marine marksmanship. Armed with the newly-issued rifle, the Marine rifle team shot its way to second place in the 1910 National Matches. Adding to the upsurge, Corporal G. W. Farnum became the first Marine to win the President's Match.

In 1910 the Elliott Trophy match was also instituted, Parris Island being the first winner.

Under the leadership of Captain McDougal, the Marine rifle team fired its way to win the 1911 National Matches, finally breaking the spell. Adding to the triumph, Corporal Calvin A. Lloyd won the President's Match, thereby making it two consecutive Marine wins.

It was 1916, however, before the Marines had another winning rifle



1927 — edged out at 1,000 yards

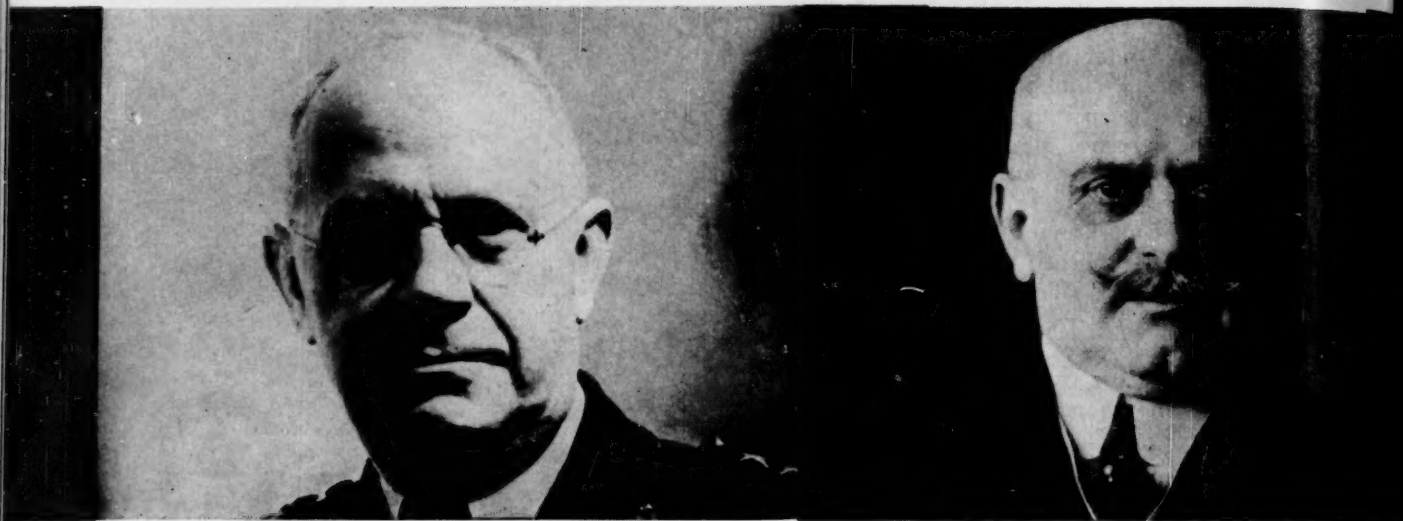


1930 — a clean sweep



1953 — Marine teams, one, two





1940 — General Holcomb, Commandant of the Corps

1900 — Lauchheimer, a pioneer

team in the National Matches. The Matches were not held in 1912 and 1914 — Marines slipped to fourth place in 1913, and went up to second place in 1915.

The United States entry into World War I prevented there being any National Matches in 1917, but interest in Marine marksmanship was spurred on rather than left behind. Although the size of the Marine Corps virtually doubled, the percentage of officers and men qualified as marksman or better, hit a record-breaking 82 per cent in 1918. (It was 62 per cent in 1917.) This

was attributed, in part, to a story current at the time — a requisite for going overseas was qualification with the rifle.

The National Matches were resumed in 1918 and the Marine rifle team emerged victorious. Again in 1919 the Marines won, and the year saw the unique arrangement of Marine competing against Marine. Not only did the regular services enter the 1919 matches, but the A.E.F. entered its own rifle team which included five Marines as shooting members. The A.E.F. team was runner up in this competition.

In the 1920 Matches, the Marines bowed to both the Army and the Navy, coming in third. But the following year the Marine Corps produced a team which has since become something of a legend. It is known as "The Big Team" of 1921.

Captained by Major Harry L. Smith and coached by Captain Joseph Jackson, the amazing Marine team of 1921 entered three programs of matches: New England Matches, Wakefield, Mass.; New Jersey State Association Matches, Sea Girt, N. J. and National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio. The Marines won all three



1901 — 2dLt Holcomb (center), 1st Gold Medal Winner



1954 — coveted trophy for shooters



1921 — Marine Gunner Calvin Lloyd



1939 — GySgt Tom Jones, President's Match winner

programs, taking 44 out of a total of 71 matches entered. In doing so, they shattered seven world's records:

Sergeant Thomas J. Jones, 132 consecutive bull's-eyes at 300 yards, and 66 consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,100 yards.

Marine Gunner Calvin A. Lloyd, 101 consecutive bull's-eyes at 600 yards.

1stSgt T. B. Crawley, 176 consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards.

1stSgt J. W. Adkins, 80 consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards and 75 consecutive bull's at 1,000 yards.

Sergeant Edward F. Holzhauer, 41

consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,200 yards.

As a result of this outstanding shooting by the Marines, a white V-ring was placed within the bull's-eye for subsequent matches. It remains as something of a memorial to "The Big Team" of 1921.

The Marine riflemen continued their winning streak by taking the 1922 and 1923 National Matches. In 1922 the Lauchheimer Trophy was established, to be given to the individual with the highest aggregate rifle and pistol score in the Marine Corps Matches.

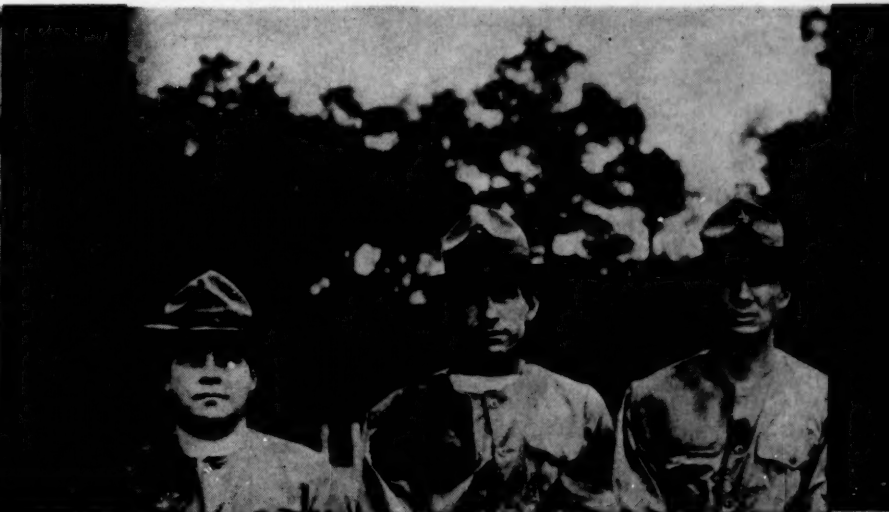
Sergeant E. J. Doyle won an acco-

lade for outstanding shooting at Sea Girt, N. J. in 1923. Using a 16-inch bull's-eye, he fired 201 consecutive pinwheels at 500 yards. He quit shooting still in the black. *The American Rifleman* described this as the most sensational shooting under match conditions ever recorded.

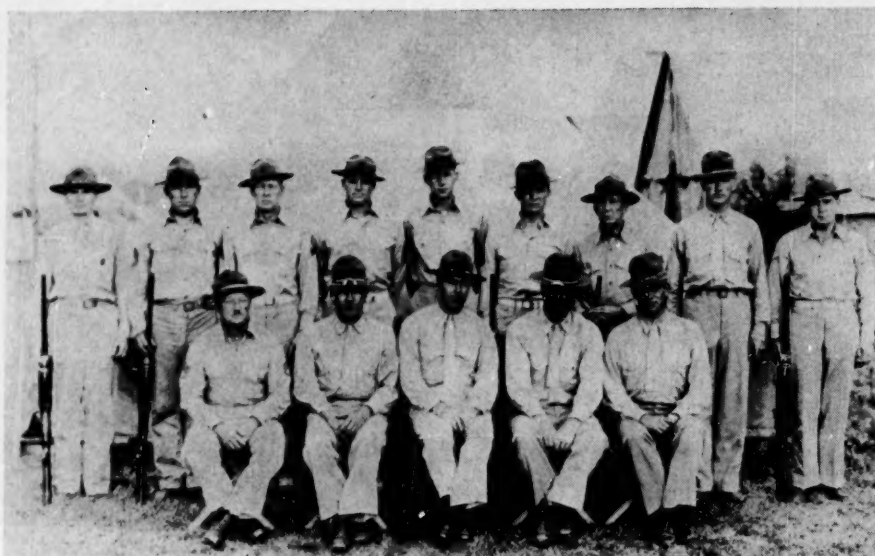
In 1924 the Marine rifle team slipped to second place in the National Matches. But Sergeant Morris Fisher, a member of the American International team, won the world's individual rifle championship, no mean accomplishment, as well as the world's kneeling championship.



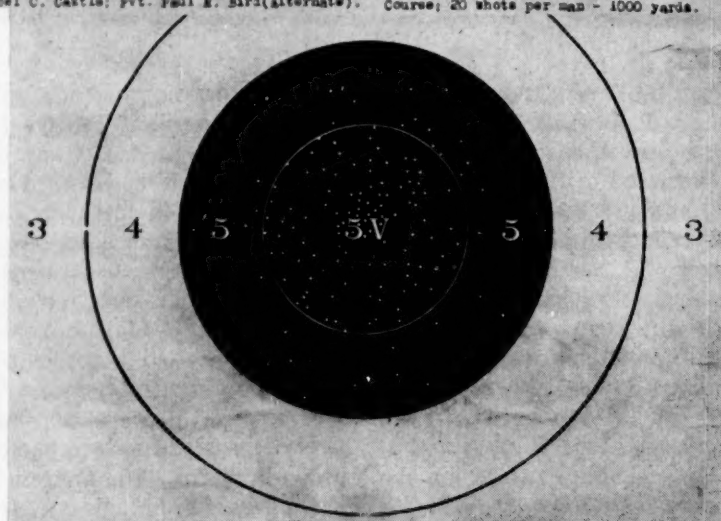
1931 — Lloyd (center) still shooting



1936 — Jones (center), on a championship team



THE MARINE CORPS HERRICK TROPHY TEAM - 1939  
 Winner: 600x500 (123 Vs) -- Record  
 Front Row (l to r): PlSgt. Brook E. Clements (Team Coach); CMSGun. Calvin A. Lloyd (Assistant Team Coach); Major William J. Whaling (Captain Rifle and Pistol Team); Captain August Larson (Team Captain); Captain Arion A. Percott (alternate).  
 Back Row (l to r): 1st Lt. Edwin L. Hamilton; 1st Sgt. Kenneth E. Barker (alternate); Sgt. Valentine J. Rawits; MSGT. William Y. Pulver; Sgt. Bennie Dunn; GYSgt. Claude E. Harris; SgtMaj. Nolan Tillman; 1st Lt. Noel C. Castle; Pvt. Paul E. Bird (alternate). Course: 20 shots per man - 1000 yards.



1939 — a perfect score at 1,000 yards

The Marine rifle team bounced back to the winning spot in 1925; no matches were held in 1926, and in 1927 the Marine and Army rifle teams tied in the National Matches. The Army team was declared the winner, however, because of a higher aggregate score for 1,000 yards.

Major Julian C. Smith and Captain W. W. Ashurst led the Marines in an outstanding performance in 1928, winning both the individual and team rifle matches, and the individual and team pistol matches. Thus, the Marine Corps effected two clean sweeps (the other in 1921) in the National Matches, something never equaled by any other service team.

Despite the fact that some 15,650

Marine officers and men fired the rifle qualification course for record in 1929, 92.1 per cent qualifying as marksman or better, the Marine rifle team slumped to third place in the National Matches that year. The next two years, however, saw the Marine team the winner.

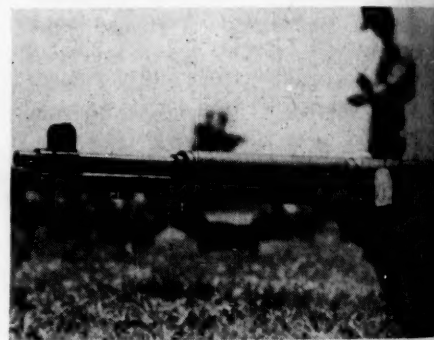
National Matches were not held in the depression years of 1932-33-34, but when they were resumed in 1935 it was evident that Marine interest in rifle marksmanship had been active. Major Merritt A. Edson, Captain William J. Whaling and Marine Gunner Calvin Lloyd led the Marine team of 1935 to win the New England Matches; the United Services Matches and both the rifle and pistol team matches in

the National Matches. The Marine rifle team won the National Matches again in 1936 and chalked up its fifth consecutive win in 1937.

In 1938 and 1939 the Marine riflemen wound up in second and third places respectively, but in the latter year Marine shooters performed a remarkable feat. The Herriek Trophy match calls for 20 shots per man at 1,000 yards, and no sighters. The eight-man Marine team fired a perfect score of 800 out of a possible 800, placing 123 shots in the V-ring.

The National Matches of 1940 marked the end of an era, and appropriately enough, the Marine rifle team was the winner. These were the final National Matches in which the '03 would be used as the service rifle, a weapon which had served the Marines well for three decades and would continue to serve them well for two years more.

With the United States' entry into



1953 — Walsh, a national

World War II, the Marine Corps found it necessary to replace the honored Springfield '03 with the .30 caliber M1, or Garand rifle. But the solid foundation of rifle marksmanship, which had been bred into the Marines during the preceding 40 years, demonstrated its value in the Pacific battles, despite the change in rifles.

In addition to dropping the Springfield '03 during World War II, it became necessary to drop a tradition. It was customary for a "boot" to memorize three things: his service number, the general orders for a sentry on duty and the serial number of his rifle. His rifle remained with him wherever he went in the Corps, it being conceded that a weapon has certain characteristics and that the better a man knows his



rifle, the better shooter he will be. Because of exigencies of the war, this was discarded.

With the end of World War II, the Marine Corps promptly resumed Marine rifle and pistol matches in 1946. The value of the aimed shot had been proved beyond dispute in the Pacific fighting, and the Corps did not intend to drop its guard. An economy-minded Congress, however, did not appropriate funds for the National Matches (nor has it any year since the war) so these were not held.

In 1947 the David S. McDougal Memorial Trophy was established in honor of LtCol David S. McDougal, a member of the winning 1940 Marine rifle team who was killed in action on Okinawa. It is presented to the annual winner of the Marine Corps Rifle Match.

Enacting the Career Compensation Act in 1949, Congress lopped off the traditional "beer money" for

Pendleton rifle team won first place in the National Trophy Rifle Match, the Marine Corps rifle team placing second.

During the past year some 93,000 Marines fired the rifle qualification course, 85.3 per cent of them qualifying as marksman or better. These figures do not include reports from the 1st Marine Division in Korea, nor the 3d Marine Division after its departure for Japan. These two units would undoubtedly improve the present high percentage. Moreover, in 1953 an important step was taken to keep the man and his rifle together as long as possible. Headquarters Marine Corps directed "in the interest of economy in training and the combat readiness of the individual," each Marine will turn in his rifle only when he must transfer

from one post to another in a public conveyance or privately owned vehicle.

What missions the Marine Corps will be assigned in the future; in what type of combat the Corps will engage, only time can tell. But regardless of this, the value of the rifle is not a moot point. The need for the Marine, who has a rifle and knows how to use it, has already been demonstrated in "conventional" war. In combat involving atomic weapons, the need for such a rifleman can only be increased. For in this type of battle, massed targets must be avoided and consequently forces must be dispersed. Thus, with a dispersal of forces, the Marine rifleman, trained on the rifle range to place an aimed shot where it counts, will be decisive. US MC



record at 600 yards

qualified riflemen. These sums then amounted to \$5 and \$3 a month respectively for expert riflemen and sharpshooters.

In the realization that something was needed to fill the gap left by the National Matches of earlier years, in 1951, the Marine Corps and the National Rifle Association cooperated in holding the first "high-powered" national rifle matches since 1940. These were held at Camp Matthews, Calif. and the Marine rifle team repeated its winning performance of 11 years previous. The following year the matches were held at Fort Benning, Ga. under the joint auspices of the Army and the NRA, and this time the Army was the winner. In 1953 the Marines and NRA sponsored the matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. The Camp



1954 — new blood. Folsom wins the McDougal trophy

# RETIREMENT and I

*This is the first in a series of three articles prepared for the GAZETTE by Major McNiff. Part II, RETIREMENT OF REGULAR ENLISTED PERSONNEL and Part III, RETIREMENT OF RESERVE PERSONNEL, will appear in subsequent issues.*

By Major J. A. McNiff



## Part I—Officers of the Regular Marine Corps

NOT SO LONG AGO A YOUNG Marine officer in his early twenties, just married, teeming with anxiety to tackle the future, and bubbling with spirit in every duty he performed (including that not-so-popular task of being trial counsel of a special court-martial), sipped a beer and calmly turned over in his mind the recent announcement that he had been accepted for integration as a regular officer in the United States Marine Corps. He had graduated from an accredited college in Florida, had served as an enlisted man in the Marines and had been commissioned after completing officers' training at Quantico. He liked the military life, and he knew that each year of service was a deposit to his credit in that fabulous fund of the United States to which he would look when he retired. He knew he would some day retire. But beyond that, he gave little thought to the subject. He was too busy with the present—which included as much softball and golf as his spare time, his wife and his system would allow.

No need to tell him that if he stubs his toe too frequently before he has had three years of continuous service as a commissioned officer, the

SecNav may revoke his commission; that if his commission is so revoked, he *shall* be discharged from the service without advance pay or allowances. Only a pessimist weighs such a provision, and only a fool ignores it. He is neither.

Nor is there any need to mention the law which in a peace era requires his honorable discharge with lump sum payment not to exceed two years' active-duty pay should he, before reaching the rank of major, be twice passed over by a selection board. We should assume that he will not be so passed over. Furthermore, for the time being, the operation of that particular law has been suspended by Executive Order until June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 shall end.

The first possible contact he could have with the actual operation of the retirement laws with respect to him personally, would be through disability. If, at any time during the present national emergency, the SecNav were to determine:

(1) that he is unfit to perform the duties of his rank or office by reason of physical disability incurred while

entitled to receive basic pay whether on duty, liberty or leave status;

(2) that such disability is not the result of intentional misconduct or willful neglect and that such disability was not incurred during a period of unauthorized absence;

(3) that such disability is 30 per centum or more, in accordance with the standard schedule of rating disabilities in current use by the Veterans' Administration; and

(4) that accepted medical principles indicate that such disability may be of a permanent nature—his name must be placed upon the temporary disability retired list of the Marine Corps by the SecNav and he shall be entitled to receive disability retirement pay computed as follows:

FORMULA A— $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  $\times$  years of active service  $\times$  monthly basic pay of highest rank held; or

FORMULA B—the per cent of disability  $\times$  monthly basic pay of highest rank held.

He chooses the formula which will be most favorable. His name may not be carried on the temporary disability retired list for more than five years. As long as his name is carried on such list his disability retirement pay shall be not less



than 50 per cent of the basic pay used in either of the above formulae. If the SecNav determines that his disability as described above is of a permanent nature, he may be retired by the Secretary and shall be entitled to receive disability retirement pay as computed by whichever of the above formulae he prefers. If he is retired, the 50 per cent minimum guarantee does not apply and his disability retirement pay may be less than 50 per cent of the basic pay used. In no case shall disability retirement pay exceed 75 per cent of the basic pay, whether he is on the temporary disability retired list or is retired. If, as a result of a periodic examination, after his name was placed upon this temporary disability retired list, he is found to be physically fit to perform the duties of his office or rank he shall, subject to his consent, be called to active duty and reappointed to the active list.

Should it happen that the disability is determined to be less than 30 per cent, he would not be eligible for disability retirement, but he may be separated from the Marine Corps for physical disability and would be entitled to disability severance pay computed as follows:

FORMULA C — two months basic pay of highest rank held  $\times$  years of active service, but not to exceed a total of two years basic pay of the highest rank held.

It should be carefully noticed that what has been written to this point about disability, has been premised on the disability's occurring during national emergency. If the emergency should officially end, before he has completed at least eight years' active service and he should incur disability, what has already been said with respect to disability benefits would apply. But the SecNav must determine that the disability was incurred while in the performance of active duty. In other words, if he incurred disability before: (a) having completed eight years' service, (b) at a time when there was no state of war or national emergency, (c) while he was on leave or liberty, or otherwise engaged in an activity not related to active duty, there would be no retirement benefits (regardless of the percentage of disability). But he would receive disability severance pay computed

in accordance with Formula C described above.

In time of peace, therefore, the completion of eight years' active service is something for him to make a special note of. At 0001 hours of the first day of the ninth year, while on authorized liberty, he could wrap himself and his new automobile around a tree, with the following unwanted results:

(1) If disability is 30 per cent or



more, and the SecNav makes determinations numbered (1), (2), (3) or (4) referred to above, the benefits would be according to Formula A or B, whichever is preferred.

(2) If disability is less than 30 per cent, he would be eligible for physical disability severance pay computed according to Formula C.

As stated previously, disability benefits are mentioned in connection with the early part of his career because the only opportunity he would have for retirement before he completed 20 years of active service would be through disability. However, the same laws pertaining to disability retirement pay and disability severance pay apply at any time during his career before he is voluntarily or involuntarily retired.

If, after he has completed 20 years of active service, he incurs a disability of less than 30 per cent and is otherwise qualified to be retired for physical disability, he shall be entitled to disability retirement pay according to Formula A or B. This provision does not limit the application of any provision of law relating to voluntary or involuntary retirement which shall be discussed later. Furthermore, if before completing 20 years of active service, he shall have completed at least 20 years of "satisfactory Federal service

in the uniformed services" as defined by law, and he incurs a disability of less than 30 per cent (provided he is otherwise qualified to be retired for physical disability), he may elect, in lieu of being separated and receiving disability severance pay, to be transferred to the inactive status list of the Marine Corps and be granted retired pay upon attaining the age of 60 years.

The requirement of at least 20

years "satisfactory Federal service in the uniformed services" is met if he has 20 years consisting of both inactive and active service. His being retired under this particular provision of the law is highly unlikely, but not impossible for the reason that the last eight years of qualifying service to establish 20 years of satisfactory Federal service in the uniformed services must be as a reserve and not as an officer of the Regular Marine Corps.

This particular provision was not designed by Congress with him, particularly, in mind. No regular who keeps his commission, as such, could qualify for it. However, it is remotely possible that he leave the Regular Marine Corps, accept a commission in the Reserve, complete 20 years (that includes both his time as a regular and as a reserve), at least the last eight years of which was as a reserve, and then happen to be on active duty at the time of an injury causing disability. This retirement benefit is found in the laws pertaining to retirement of members of the reserve. Reserve officers are more likely to have the broken service which Congress intended this provision to accommodate.

He most likely knows as a matter of common knowledge that any pension, annuity or similar allowance





for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces is tax exempt. But that part of disability retirement pay computed according to Formula A, which is in excess of the disability retirement pay received, if such disability pay were computed according to Formula B, is *not* tax exempt.

Each physical examination for promotion involves what is usually a remote possibility of disability retirement. Permanent officers on a promotion list, including a list for temporary promotion, who are found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty shall, when retired, be retired in the rank for which selected with retired pay of 75 per cent of the active-duty pay of the grade to which selected.

If any permanent officer reports himself, or is found, unable to comply with an order to perform duties appropriate to his commission, the President may direct the SecNav to refer the case to a retiring board. When such a board finds that he is incapacitated as the result of an incident of the service, he shall be retired with pay if the finding is approved by the SecNav. Should the finding be that the incapacity was not the result of an incident of the service, but was due to misconduct or willful neglect, or was incurred during unauthorized absence, he will be separated without any benefits.

Assuming that he stays healthy and completes 20 years of active service, he is then exposed to the

operation of two retirement laws. One permits voluntary retirement upon his own application at the discretion of the President. The other is involuntary and requires that he be retired whether he wishes it or not.

Under either of these two retirement provisions, the retired pay is the same:  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  $\times$  the number of years creditable for basic pay purposes  $\times$  the applicable base pay of the rank in which retired, not to exceed 75 per cent of the base pay.

In recent years, voluntary retirement of regular officers was curbed considerably by a rider called the VanZandt Amendment on each annual defense appropriation bill. This rider provided that no part of the defense appropriation could be used for retired pay of regular officers unless they retired for certain specified reasons. The VanZandt Amendment was not included in the Defense Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1955 and its restrictions on voluntary retirements are no longer in effect.

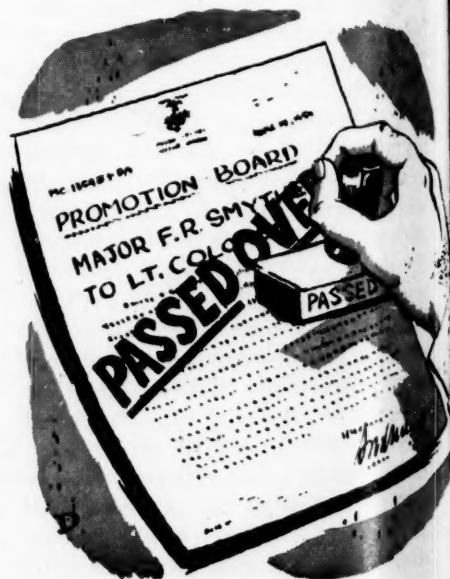
The involuntary retirement possible after he completes 20 years of service requires three premises: (1) 20 or more years' service, (2) that he reach the rank of major and (3) that he shall twice fail of selection for temporary promotion to lieutenant colonel. In other words, for the present and the foreseeable future, as long as he holds at least the temporary rank of major, he cannot be retired involuntarily until he completes 20 years. If after making major and before he completes 20 years, he twice fails of selection for temporary promotion to lieutenant colonel, he will be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which he completes 20 years of commissioned service. If his second failure shall occur after 30 June of the fiscal year in which he completes the 20 years, he shall be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which his second failure occurs. (Note: A major who is a limited duty officer shall, regardless of time served, be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which he has twice failed of selection to lieutenant colonel. In lieu of that, he may revert to his permanent commissioned warrant or warrant status until he has completed 30 years' active service.

If he had a permanent rating below warrant officer when first appointed an LDO, he shall have the option of reverting to the grade and status he would have held had he not been so appointed.)

Of course, if permitted, he can retire voluntarily at any time after the completion of 20 years' service and before the completion of 30 years' service and receive as retirement pay  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  $\times$  the number of years creditable for basic pay purposes  $\times$  the applicable base pay of the rank in which retired, not to exceed 75 per cent of the base pay. The pay formula is the same whether he has 20 or 29 years' service. Although the formula for computing pay would be the same, the pay would increase with the number of years he actually serves. For example, 20 years would get him 50 per cent of base pay, 25 years would get him  $62\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and 29 years would get him  $72\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Thirty years' service, as we shall see later, puts him under a different provision of law which gives him a straight 75 per cent of the highest pay of his grade.

Before we consider what benefits accrue to him after he completes 30 years' service, we should first consider what could happen to him in the way of involuntary retirement between the 20 and 30-year marks. If he is reading this, he is already aware that once he makes major he cannot be retired involuntarily until he completes 20 years.

If he is promoted to lieutenant colonel, he cannot be involuntarily retired until he has completed 26



years of service and has twice failed of selection for temporary promotion to colonel. If he is passed over twice before the 26 years are completed, he will be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which he completes the 26 years. If his second failure of selection shall occur subsequent to 30 June of the fiscal year in which he completes 26 years, he will be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which the second failure occurs. His retirement pay will be the usual  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  $\times$  years  $\times$  base pay of the rank in which retired, not to exceed 75 per cent of the base pay. (Note: Once a limited duty officer is promoted to lieutenant colonel he cannot be involuntarily retired until he has completed 30 years' service.)

After he has been promoted to colonel he may be involuntarily retired under either of the following provisions:

(1) If on 30 June of the fiscal year in which he completes 30 years of commissioned service, his name is not on a promotion list, and if he shall have twice failed of selection for temporary promotion to brigadier general, he shall be placed on the retired list on that date.

(2) After he completes 31 years of commissioned service and has completed five years of service in the grade of colonel, he shall be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which he completes 31 years' service or completes five years as a colonel, whichever is later.

Pay for retirement under these provisions will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  $\times$  years  $\times$  base pay of the rank in which retired.

Aside from the involuntary retirement he will be exposed to at that time, when he has completed 30 years' service he will have the right to apply to the SecNav for voluntary retirement with pay of 75 per cent of the highest pay of his grade.

While there are some officers who express little ambition to be a general officer, the hero of this story is not one of them. He harbors deep within him a genuine longing for the day when he can look in the mirror and see a single silver star on either side of his collar. Let us say that he is hitching his wagon to a star in more ways than one. When



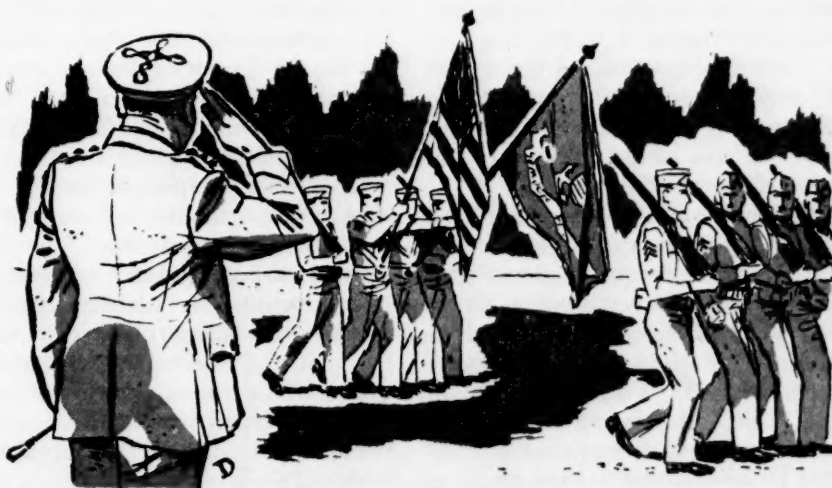
that day arrives, he can begin thinking about how a brigadier general is involuntarily retired. If, as a brigadier general, his name is not on the promotion list, he shall be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which he fails of selection for promotion to major general the second time. His retired pay will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  $\times$  active duty pay at time of retirement  $\times$  the number of years' service, not to exceed 75 per cent of the active duty pay he received at the time of retirement.

If at the time he serves as brigadier general things are normal, and there is no emergency, he can be retired involuntarily by a board convened by the SecNav to consider and recommend for retirement a sufficient number of general officers in order to create vacancies so as to permit the selection for promotion of a number of colonels equal to ten per cent of the authorized number of general officers. (I suppose the purpose of this particular provision is to keep things fluid at the top during normal peace times.) If recommended for retirement by such a

board, the President must first approve such recommendation. If the President approves, he shall be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the then current fiscal year with pay the same as if he retired by being passed over twice as described above.

In addition, the SecNav, whenever he deems it advisable, may appoint a board to consider and recommend him for retirement while he is serving in the ranks of major general and brigadier general. Such a recommendation must also be approved by the President.

Having served three years as a brigadier general, and not having retired voluntarily, involuntarily, or through disability, he will then be eligible for consideration by a selection board for temporary promotion to major general. If he is selected, he shall be placed on the retired list on 30 June of the fiscal year in which he completes five years of service in the grade of major general or 35 years' total commissioned service, whichever is later. However, if recommended in the report of a board convened for that pur-





pose by the SecNav, he shall be retained on the active list. He then stays on the active list for as long as he continues to be so recommended by subsequent boards convened for the same purpose.

Under certain circumstances in peace time, a major general may be involuntarily retired to make way for brigadier generals about to be promoted. Such retirement must also be approved by the President.

Retirement as a major general by not being retained on the active list, or by recommendation of a board and approval by the President, yields retired pay at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$

rank held by him as such head of a staff department of the Marine Corps.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is the only general authorized for the Marine Corps on the active list. No second lieutenant should be discounted as a future commandant. Should he win appointment to that high office and be retired while serving as Commandant, or after serving as such for two and one-half years or more be retired while serving in a lower rank, he may at the discretion of the President be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the

next higher grade than that in which he was serving at the time of retirement.

Not all regular officers can complete 40 years of active duty before they reach the age of 62. Should he be young enough now, he may be able to retire under what appears to be one of the oldest of the retirement laws (1861) still in effect. That particular statute provides that when any officer of the Marine Corps has been 40 years in the service of the United States, he may be retired from active service by the SecNav upon his own application. His retired pay would be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent  $\times$  the number of years of active duty  $\times$  the applicable pay of the rank in which retired, not to exceed 75 per cent of active duty pay.

Occasionally, newspapers comment on stories which arise out of the question of retired officers eligibility for both retired pay and the pay of an appointive or elective civilian position with the United States Government, the municipal government of the District of Columbia, or any corporation the majority of the stock in which is owned by the United States. The law prohibits retired commissioned officers from receiving income from both such sources if the combined amounts exceed \$3,000 per annum. However, an officer retired for disability incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States, or for disability caused by an instrumentality of war in line of duty, is excluded from this prohibition.

Let us hope that the Lieutenant referred to herein and all other regular Marine officers are fortunate enough to see these retirement provisions employed so as to suit their individual tastes and conveniences with plenty of longevity after retirement for everybody. US MC



per cent of active-duty pay  $\times$  the number of years of service for which he is entitled to credit in the computation of pay on the active list, but not to exceed 75 per cent of active-duty pay.

His becoming a lieutenant general involves designation as such by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. There does not appear to be any provision in the law for involuntary retirement while he remains a lieutenant general and has not reached the age of 62 when retirement is required. He shall receive retired pay at the rate of 75 per cent of the active duty pay the rank in which retired.

Should he be appointed the head of a staff department of the Marine Corps and be retired while so serving, or should he serve two and one-half years or more as such and be retired later while serving in a lower rank, he may, at the discretion of the President, be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the highest grade or

highest grade or rank held by him as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

At any time, while serving in the rank of general or below, that he attains the age of 62 years he shall be placed on the retired list by the President with the highest rank, permanent or temporary, held by him while on active duty.

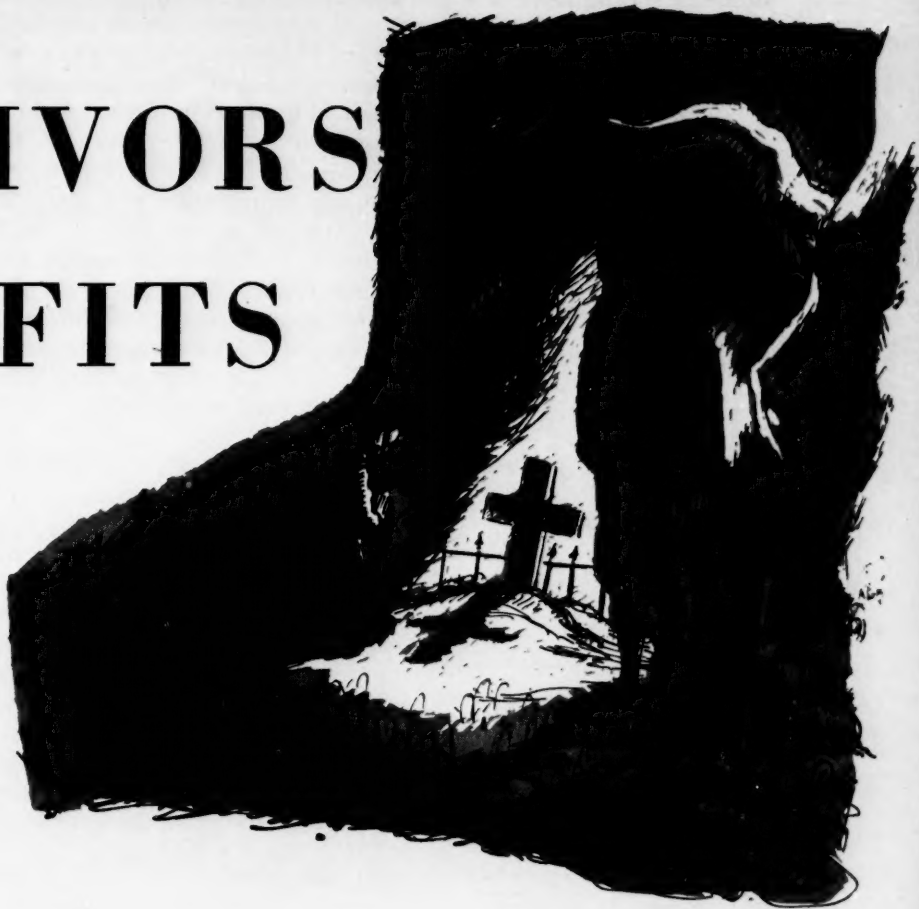
However, the President may, in his discretion, defer placing any officer subject to this law on the retired list for the length of time he deems advisable, but not later than the date upon which such officer attains the age of 64 years.

One other retirement benefit he may receive is the one accruing from a combat commendation. The law provides that if he has been specially commended for his performance of duty in actual combat by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, he shall, when retired, be placed upon the retired list with the rank, but not the pay, of the

*The scope of this article would ordinarily have included references to warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers. Unfortunately, the new warrant officer bill had not become law at the time this was prepared. The bill contains a replacement of all present warrant officer retirement laws.*



# SURVIVORS BENEFITS



*"According to the grace of God that is given to me, as a wise architect, I have laid the foundation and another buildeth thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon." (St. Paul 3:10)*

**The Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 is a complicated, detailed piece of legislation which the average Marine finds hard to digest. Here's an article that will assist you in determining which plan best fits your needs**

**Major Robert A. Smith**

WITH THE PUBLICATION OF Marine Corps Memorandum 76-53, which announced the implementing instructions of the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act (USCOA) of 1953, nothing has created as much discussion (pro and con) since the abolition of the condition can from the Marine Corps pack.

The resultant confusion over how the Act applied to each individual, the percentage cost tables and factors to be used in computing for each different option, election of a specific option or options, the amount which would be withheld from your retired pay, and the sudden realization that this is a "pay-as-you-go" plan which would reduce your retired pay, left much to be desired all around. Congress, realizing the impact of the USCOA in the field, granted an extension of the

deadline date, formerly set at 30 April, 1954 to a new date of 1 November, 1954 (ALNAV 11) in order to permit the various services sufficient time to "educate" the troops.

By the time 1 November, 1954 rolls around, we may be faced with another variation of this survivor's annuity paralleling Social Security's plan. A recent issue of the *Army-Navy-Air Force Journal* reported that the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel (Kaplan Committee) submitted a new survivor's and retirement plan in essence as follows:

a. All members of the uniformed services will enter the Social Security system on a contributory basis of two per cent, based on gross pay received. (This is in lieu of the current \$160 being credited each serviceman since WWII.)

b. Eliminates Federal Employees

Compensation Act payments (affects Reserves only), VA compensation benefits and the Soldier's Indemnity (\$10,000 death payment).

c. Proposes new service compensation benefits to survivors, minor children and dependent parents, amounting to 80 per cent of the first \$100 per month of gross pay plus 20 per cent of the remainder.

d. Sets a minimum of \$1,200 and a maximum of \$3,000 for payment of death gratuity.

It was further announced that the Committee, as a whole, rejected that portion of this plan which would require contributions by service personnel. However, until something else has been definitely announced as the plan, we will have to go along and plan our "Operation Survivor" on the present USCOA.

It must be pointed out here that no two situations are alike. The

(A)	1. Age when you expect to retire _____ Total years service _____ 2. Wife's age at that time _____ Expected ret'd. pay \$ _____ 3. Ages of children below 18 at that time _____						
<b>INVENTORY OF ASSETS</b>							
(B)	Policy No.	Beneficiary	Type	Amount	Value at Retirement	Paid Up at Ret.	Sett. Opt.
I n s u r a n c e							
	Total						
(C)		Value Now	Value at Retirement	Income Value			
O t h e r	Saving Bonds						
	Real Estate						
	Vehicle						
	Stocks or Bonds						
	Other						
	Total						
(D)	<b>INVENTORY OF LIABILITIES</b>						
	Car payments		Now	At Retirement			
	Mortgage payments						
	Time payment purchase						
	Other						
	Total						
(E)	<b>SECURITY PROGRAM GOAL</b>				At Retirement		
	Clean-up Fund (Payment outstanding bills, (See D) taxes for 1 year; funeral costs, etc.)						
	Mortgage Payment (to permit full settlement (See D) of mortgage)						
	Emergency Fund (unexpected illness, medical care, etc.)						
	Readjustment Income (Monthly income for _____ years until children reach age 18)						
	Income for Wife (After children reach 18 or finish college)						
	Income for Wife after age _____ for life						
	College Fund for children						
<b>POST-SERVICE DEATH BENEFITS</b>							
Social Security (Post-Service Credit)				Veterans Administration			
Death gratuity _____ \$192.00				(Non-service connected)			
Widow (at age 65) _____ 48.00				*Widow _____ \$48.00			
Widow, 1 child _____ 96.00				#Widow _____ 60.00			
Widow, 2 or more children _____ 128.00				#Each add. child _____ 7.20			
*Not payable when annual income exceeds \$1,400 per year.				*1 child only _____ 26.00			
#Not payable when annual income exceeds \$2,700 per year.				*2 children _____ 39.00			
				*3 children _____ 52.00			
				*Each add. child _____ 7.20			
Retired worker & dependents entitled monthly benefits at age 65.				Children payments to age 18.			

**Figure 1 (left) — use it to tote up your assets and liabilities.**

master "Table of Percentage Reductions" contains 302 pages of tables, of which 265 pages are devoted for use under Option 3 and Options 3-4. To assist you in deciding whether USCOA is for you, Figure 1 has been prepared. Completion of Sections (A) through (E) should give you a better understanding of your own financial situation as affects your survivor. Each section is briefly explained below.

**Section A**—Self-explanatory: however, estimate your retired pay based on normal expected promotions you should receive by retirement date. To avoid chasing for the Manual, the pay scales are provided below, skipping the pennies. Remember, your retired pay is computed at two-and-a-half per cent of the active duty pay with longevity credit, *multiplied* by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of pay while on *active duty*, such retired pay not to exceed 75 per cent of such active duty pay. (Paragraph 10054.3 MCM)

**Section B**—Since your insurance plays a large amount of importance in protection for your survivor, enter *all* policies here. By inspecting the tables in your policies, you can determine their value at retirement (which will increase if you don't collect dividends as they come due), as well as determine the "paid up" value of each policy at that time. In electing the settlement option under each policy, in which several choices are available to you, keep in mind your security program goal under Section E, and make your election of options fit that goal as nearly as possible.

**Section C**—This just provides a place to list any other assets you may possess. If you have a mortgage on your real estate, list your *equity* in such real estate. Don't forget the cash in bank, nor to compute and include any *interest* on such assets between now and retirement. If you have a definite savings plan, this should also be projected to a retirement date. Compound interest tables are usually a part of every almanac, so look them up and go to work.

**Section D**—Gives you the picture of your indebtedness now and at retirement.

**Section E**—Here is the crux of the matter that will affect your survivors. In talking it over with the better half, and having explained at least a hundred times that you don't expect to die tomorrow, we hope the hanky is dry by now and you can discuss this matter reasonably. There is no use setting objectives over your head. Sensible planning on the other hand, makes otherwise unattainable objectives come within the realm of possibility. Look at section F; the widow must be on relief rolls to qualify for any of these post-service benefits. Take it from there, and be practical; set your sights for a minimum objective. Obviously all children do not attend college, yet it is the hope of each parent that his children will have the opportunity. If it looks unattainable now, maybe the next promotion will permit the purchase of those college fund policies.

If I can make any recommendation likely of consideration, it would be to "beef up" that clean-up fund, since it takes three to four months to obtain a check from any governmental agency as a result of their great work load.

Let's see now how the USCOA can help you reach your security program listed in section E of Figure 1. Since this is protection for your family, I don't believe you're going to consider anything less than one half of your reduced retired pay as a benefit, (although you may elect one-eighth or one-fourth) simply because this annuity receives by far the best income tax treatment of any of your other investments. (See

BuSandA Instrn. 5800.4 of 3 Mar 54 for recommended reading on the tax provisions.)

Further, annuities payable under the Act, like government insurance, are not considered as income under any law administered by the VA. They are not assignable, either in law or equity, or subject to execution, levy or attachments, garnishment or other legal process. What more can you ask for; here you know what your survivor will get!

Now, referring to the USCOA itself, we find:

**Option 4** is the joker in the deck. Experts seem agreed that this provision (which permits no further deduction to be made from retired pay commencing with the first day of the month in which all designated beneficiaries under other options become ineligible for further benefits) is unheard of in civilian use. Reasoning actuarially is that the little woman has five years greater life span than you, and at most retirement ages, married personnel have established pretty solid relationships. It is considered that such marriage will continue until "death do us part." If you wish this protection, you pay for it and you alone can judge whether it is to your advantage.

**Option 2** protects only the children. If your children will be over 18 years of age at your retirement, this option is out. If you are divorced, but have minor children living separately, this option may be desirable; and where such children are living in two households, the reduced retired pay could be split to



cover the children in each such household. Unless either of these situations is encountered, you have no further need to consider this option.

This leaves you only two options left to consider, 1 and 3. Since **Option 1** provides for income to the widow alone, the life span factors of the actuaries again comes into play. As mentioned previously, the wife gets an edge of five years on you. Your first thought would be to select this option, but it is worthy of comparison to consider what **Option 3** offers in family protection, keeping in mind that there is actually no cost to you until your retirement.

**Option 3** provides both **Options 1** and **2** protection, based on the ages of your beneficiaries. If there are no eligible children, it automatically becomes normal retirement, since you wouldn't have anyone eligible for the annuity and would be ineligible for the program. Again, a set of circumstances might foreseeably arise where a child arrives just prior to or after retirement; a nephew or niece is adopted because of orphanage; or an accident or sickness strikes your own children which incapacitates their earning ability. Under **Option 3**, all these situations would be covered. No other option offers you such a multiple number of situations where the protection is there if you need it!

If the above appears logical to you, then we would settle on **Option 3** as the wisest course of action. Perhaps a comparison of the cost factor per \$100 of retired pay might help you

PAY TABLES

OFFICERS	O-4	O-5	O-6	O-7	O-8
Over 18	\$503	\$548	\$637	\$800	\$963
22	518	577	666	800	963
26	533	607	696	829	963
30	533	607	726	859	992
WARRANTS	W-4	W-3	W-2	W-1	
Over 18	\$438	\$363	\$317	\$279	
22	453	378	332	295	
26	469	393	348	310	
30	484	408	363	310	
ENLISTED	E-7	E-6	E-5		
Over 18	\$275	\$244	\$221		
22	290	259	236		
26	305	259	236		
30	305	259	236		





here. The below factors are based on non-disability retirement at age 44, wife's age 42, one-half reduced retired pay elected:

Option	Cost	Child's Age
1	.0884	--
1-4	.0958	--
3	.0896	0
3	.0887	6
3	.0884	12
3	.0884	17
3-4	.0956	0
3-4	.0955	6
3-4	.0957	12
3-4	.0958	17

Obviously, if you are separated for physical disability, your rates will be higher, but in light of *taxable* income, you may break even on the deal. Under such separation, coverage under USCOA would be most desirable, since your old pals, the insurance boys, wouldn't know you.

Since each command has MC-Memo 76-53 and the Percentage Cost Tables, you shouldn't encounter any difficulty in estimating the cost of each particular option you are interested in. Let us now consider how we can reduce that cost to you so you can enjoy as much as you can of the money you hoped to retire on.

Looking back at column (B) Figure 1, you note that your insurance assets indicate either a cash or paid up insurance valuation. Keep these figures in your mind at this time. Let us assume you entered the service in 1942, age 22, and purchased a civilian \$10,000 ordinary life policy. Look at what is presented 30 years later from that policy:

a. Policy is paid in full with dividends at age 52

b. Policy has the following values:

Age 55	
Cash and dividends.....	\$ 7,170.00, or
Monthly income to you	35.10
Age 60	
Cash and dividends.....	8,760.00, or
Monthly income to you	48.00
Age 65	
Cash and dividends.....	\$10,460.00, or
Monthly income to you	64.40

In the event of your death at age 52, the above policy would pay a monthly income to your survivor for life of approximately \$36.00.

Under Option 3, based on an average of \$300.00 per month retired pay, at age 52, wife 50, child's age "0" in order to set up the maximum possible benefits, the monthly cost would be \$35.04, however *your survivor would get \$132.48 per month!*

Here then would be the possibilities open to you. By accepting the "paid up" value of your life insurance, you can eliminate the necessity of continuing your monthly premium payments. Another possibility is available when you have held your policy for 20 years or so, and that is to make the proceeds of the policy payable as an annuity. Most policies (except government or NSLI) carry this provision in them, and by effecting this method of settlement, you can collect the monthly annuity and use it to cover the cost of USCOA deductions, while greatly increasing your survivor's benefits—a perfect example of eating your cake and having it too!

In the case of a government issued *endowment* policy, at the *end* of the endowment period, the insured may elect to receive the proceeds of the endowment policy in equal monthly installments per \$1,000 of insurance for any period from 36 to 240 months, at varying rates from \$5.51 up to \$28.99 per month under policy Option 2, or a lump sum settlement. These are the only elections open.

Figure 2 has been prepared for use in attempting to reach that security objective set out in "E" (Figure 1). Under the caption "special needs," set forth the figures you arrived at in computing your security objective, and list *which* portion of your assets will be utilized in filling this need. What's left we can utilize in filling in the income chart. To do this, follow

the color legend (you should have those pencils in your dispatch case), in order listed, similar to the following:

RED-Security objective, i.e.  
( \$350 first 10 years)  
( \$300 until kids 18)  
( \$250 until age 65)  
( \$200 for life thereafter)

YELLOW-Payment to survivor under USCOA.

BLACK-Social Security payments if covered by law.

GREEN-VA pension if eligible.

BLUE-Other life insurance (plus NSLI or USGI.)

In the event you haven't met your objective, perhaps a re-evaluation of your security objective might be in order. Review the insurance options you need—can monthly payments be increased? Does it point out the need for additional insurance coverage, if so, how much additional coverage would you need to meet your target?

If you've had no trouble meeting your objective and have a surplus, which of your assets provides the greatest interest income? Set that aside as a "bonus" to be used only when needed and your survivor will have a nice little "emergency" fund if she needs it.

Thus, we just about come to the end of the line. The procedures (or line of attack) are set forth here, and it is hoped that the situation beclouding the benefits of the USCOA have been clarified somewhat. It might be wise to list some of the



SCALE	YEARS																			
700																				
600																				
500																				
400																				
350																				
300																				
250																				
200																				
175																				
150																				
125																				
100																				
75																				
50																				
25																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Income for Wife to Age →	Thereafter for Life

FOLLOWING FROM PRESENT PROPERTY USED IN CHART

CLEAN-UP	MORTGAGE	EMERGENCY	EDUCATION
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE
_____ *	_____ *	_____ *	_____ *
PROVIDED	PROVIDED	PROVIDED	PROVIDED
*USING THE FOLLOWING	*USING THE FOLLOWING	*USING THE FOLLOWING	*USING THE FOLLOWING
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

documents your widow will require to substantiate claims for the various benefits, as well as what you need to file in support of your election under the USCOA. These are: marriage certificate, wife's birth certificate, children's birth certificates, adoption papers, divorce papers (either party), death certificate of former mates and your birth certificate (if claim is for dependent parents).

ment, the survivor should file her claim as early as possible.

**able to a widow without minor child whose annual income exceeds \$1,400, or to a child whose annual income exceeds \$1,400, or to a widow with one or more children if her annual income exceeds \$2,700.**

Social Security benefits are payable to you, based on your post-service wage earnings and depend on the number of your dependents and the age of each member of your family. If you are covered, a lump sum of three times the amount of the monthly benefit is payable as a death benefit, and may run from \$75 to \$225 in amount. The maximum monthly payment to a *retired* (non-working) person at age 65 is \$85, while the minimum is \$25. Since monthly family *survivor* benefits are based on your wage earnings, it is of no use to attempt to cover this subject here. These payments are made *regardless of other income* (except if FECA benefits are received), but are suspended during any period your survivor earns more than \$75 a month in any job covered by the Social Security Law.

Benefits are payable to you as a retired person commencing the month you reach 75 years of age, even though you are still working.

The total monthly payment to your survivors, based on your Social Security account, cannot be more than 80 per cent of your average earnings, or \$168.75 maximum. The table of payments shown in section F, Figure 1, is based on the current monthly wage credit furnished all service personnel amounting to \$160. These tables are furnished for information only, and should you die in the service, would then be applicable.

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# the



INTERNAL AUDITING, WHICH is the nature of the work performed by Area Auditors in the Marine Corps, is receiving increasing recognition as an important tool of management in commercial enterprises. In the Marine Corps it is an important "eye" of the commanding officer in the administration of non-appropriated funds for which he is responsible.

A "non-appropriated" fund is defined in the Marine Corps Manual as "a fund authorized by competent authority for proper purposes, and derived from a source other than an appropriation authorized by Congress."

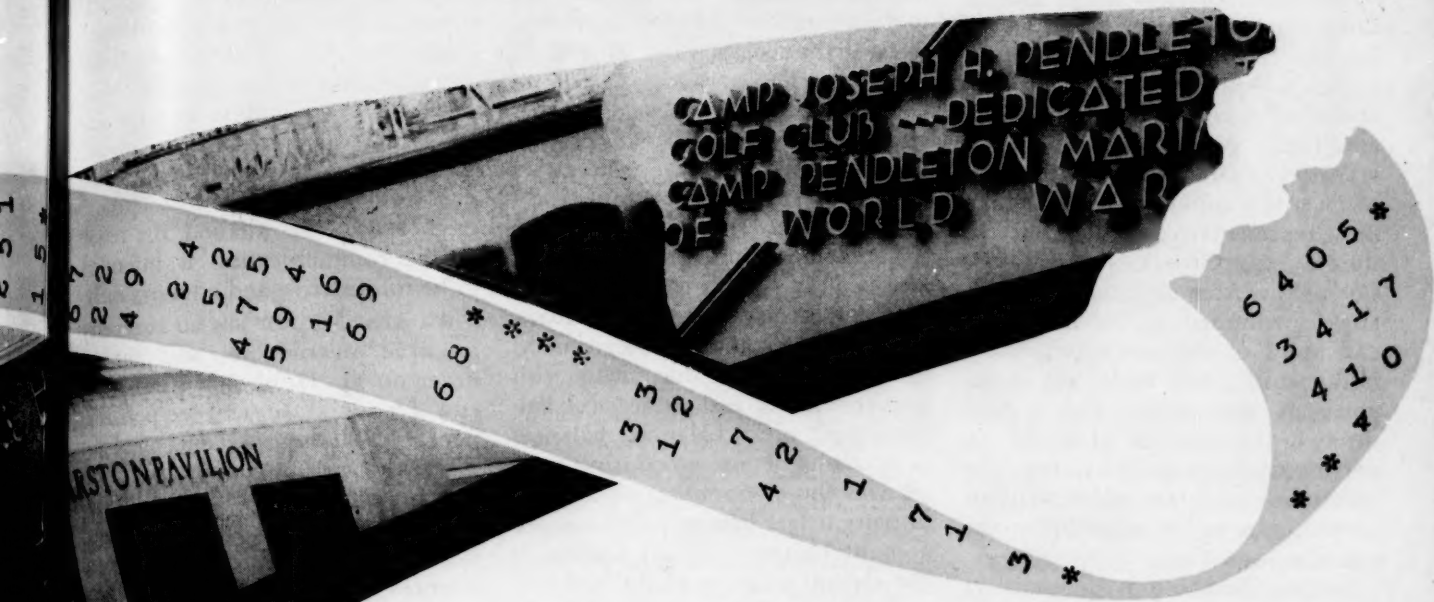
The most common funds termed

Marine Corps Gazette • August, 1954



# IG's eyes

By 2dLt Kenneth L. Davis



**Like a watchdog guarding a bone, the Area Auditor keeps his eye on the expenditure of all non-appropriated funds**

as "non-appropriated" include the following: Marine Corps exchanges, recreation funds, officers' messes, staff non-commissioned officers' clubs, enlisted clubs, chapel funds, hostess houses and thrift shops.

In the early history of the Marine Corps, a commanding officer of a separate administrative unit could personally exercise most of the controls necessary to insure a proper and successful administration of the small, simple, non-appropriated fund activities within his command. Today, as a result of the natural growth in the number of personnel in the Marine Corps and the ever increasing burden of regulations requiring correspondence, reports, records and numerous other paperwork, the demands upon commanding officers are such that they can no longer exercise personal control over details pertaining to non-appropriated funds for which they are finally responsible.

Relative to non-appropriated funds, a commander's function ex-

tends only to formulating policies and procedures and reviewing and interpreting reports on the operations of such funds. Most of the administrative details of a non-appropriated fund are delegated and re-delegated to subordinates for execution.

As a consequence, it has been found advantageous and economical to establish Area Auditor offices throughout the Marine Corps to assure that Marine Corps policies, procedures, directives and regulations pertaining to non-appropriated funds are adequately and effectively carried out. While the Area Auditor is primarily a field representative of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps, he also acts as a staff officer advising and assisting the commanding officer on fiscal matters pertaining to any non-appropriated fund or account. He gives assistance when such is requested, or whenever the auditor deems it necessary or desirable.

Since 1949, at Fleet Marine Force

units, posts and stations where Area Auditors are assigned, commanders have gradually replaced the many separate audit councils and boards with the services of the Area Auditor. This practice has eliminated a vast amount of duplication and has resulted in more efficient audits by personnel who are trained, and highly skilled in this field. By assigning the auditing job to Area Auditors, the duty of councils and boards is reduced to taking inventories.

Another contribution of this auditing function is that it increases the amount of responsibility commanding officers can safely delegate for the administration of non-appropriated funds. Until the development of the audit program in the Marine Corps, the commanding officer did not always have a completely satisfactory device for checking the exercise of delegated authority pertaining to the operation of non-appropriated funds.

The Area Auditor is also influential in maintaining consistency and

uniformity in the operation of non-appropriated funds. This is an aid to HQMC in the overall operation and administration of such funds.

◆ **INTERNAL AUDITING**, as practiced by an Area Auditor in the Marine Corps, includes the science of verifying the records and reports which reflect the financial condition and operating results of a non-appropriated fund. While this is one of the activities of the Area Auditor, his work is not confined solely to that. As a representative of the Office of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps, the Area Auditor is not in any way limited in his inspection and audit of the non-appropriated funds which come under the cognizance of that office. He is free, through the medium of direct reporting to the Inspector General, to report any violation of regulations which comes to his attention in the conduct of an audit.

Internal auditing is necessary to reduce or eliminate errors resulting from carelessness, indifference, ignorance or dishonesty (fraud). It is unlikely that any system or scheme has ever been devised, or ever will be devised, which will prevent or detect all frauds. However, an auditor is effective in detecting frauds and, even more important, internal auditing acts to prevent fraud. The knowledge by a person charged with the responsibility of administering a non-appropriated fund that the financial transactions he handles are subject to careful scrutiny, causes most persons to put aside any thought of dishonesty. It is obvious that prevention is of far greater value than detection.

The general purposes of an internal audit of a non-appropriated fund are (1) to ascertain the authority of the fund, (2) to verify the accuracy and propriety of accounting for receipts and disbursements, (3) to appraise controls maintained over receipts and collections, and (4) to ascertain that transactions are in accordance with prescribed policies and procedures.

The techniques used by an Area Auditor in performing an audit of a non-appropriated fund are basically simple. They are (1) *physical inspection* of cash, inventories and property. This usually implies the visual examination of these assets;

(2) *written confirmations* from banks regarding the amount of cash on deposit and bills received from creditors; (3) *examination of documentary evidence* in support of transactions recorded. These documents include, but are not restricted to, the voucher or invoice cover sheets certified by the custodian, cancelled checks, invoices or bills, deposit slips, credit memos, council or board minutes and many others; (4) *oral inquiry* which is a necessary adjunct to the other techniques; (5) *analysis of accounts* which is actually an examination of the debits and credits in a specific account ledger in order to determine their nature, their propriety and their legitimacy; (6) *comparisons* of documents with transactions; of certain account balances with other balances; balances of accounts of one accounting period with those of another period and of petty ledger balances with control account balances; (7) *verification of the clerical accuracy* of the accounts and records. The validity of financial statements can be destroyed through material errors made in clerical work; (8) *scanning* of documents and records in such a way that the usual or unimportant items are given no more than a casual glance, but the unusual item or items of a questionable nature are discerned and then subjected to closer inspection.

Internal auditing involves a human relations problem: the problem of relationship of the audit staff members to the personnel of the activities under audit. The primary job of the internal auditor is criticism—constructive criticism—but criticism nevertheless. Therefore, very logically, the personnel of the activity being reviewed are likely to be resentful, or at least suspicious. This feeling is unfounded. The Area Auditor should not be regarded as "secret police" interested only in getting personnel "locked up." He is sincerely interested in being constructive and in rendering a useful service to the Marine Corps and the personnel of the activity under audit. To do so, it is very important that he have the cooperation of such personnel.

Upon completion of an audit, and very often before its completion, items will be disclosed that should be discussed with the commanding

officer and/or with the personnel responsible for the operation of the non-appropriated fund. It is to the advantage of responsible persons that the results of any audit be reviewed with the auditor before his report is submitted to the Inspector General. Normally, this is accomplished by oral conference. However, because of the possible complexity of the situation and the immediate interest of the command, the matter is, in some cases, put in the form of written memoranda. Regardless of the method, the tenor of the communication is intended to be informative and advisory only.

An Area Auditor has no authority to issue instructions and should never do so. He should simply discuss his findings with responsible personnel and point out what he thinks should be done. In order that all the findings of the auditor may be viewed in true perspective, it is most helpful during these conferences for the commanding officer and others connected with the funds under audit to freely point out any problem or salient point which, as a result of their daily contact over a period of time, may have some bearing on the audit. In this way the findings according to the books of account may be realistically associated with the attendant circumstances. One result of these discussions will usually be the immediate correction of any irregularity found by the auditor, upon which there is no disagreement. The decision as to inclusion or exclusion in the auditor's report of such deficiencies will be made on the basis of the nature and significance of the discrepancy. The existence of discrepancies is frequently evidence of lax or improper supervision by the personnel who are immediately responsible for the administration of the non-appropriated fund. Such information is of importance to the commanding officer.

By regarding the office of the Area Auditor as a constructive function in helping to facilitate effective administrative control, a commanding officer will find his burden considerably decreased. He will find it reassuring to know that there is an authorized party checking on adherence to Marine Corps policies regarding the administration of non-appropriated funds. US MC



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1954



By LtCol F. C. Bacon

THE MARINE RIFLE SQUAD WAS moving cautiously up an unimproved road, observing the best scouting and patrolling techniques. Suddenly the air was rent by heavy explosions nearby. From a seemingly bare hillside a few hundred yards to the front, six silhouette targets appeared as if by magic. The riflemen hit the deck hard and sought cover. Then, carefully lining up their sights and squeezing their triggers, they fired on the targets. Those riflemen who fired accurately were rewarded by seeing their targets disappear. Those who had not observed the correct marksmanship procedures were faced with the indisputable evidence that they had missed, for the targets still remained upright.

This scene, repeated numerous times daily on Range 211 at Camp Pendleton, is made possible by six automatic silhouette targets developed and constructed for the Marine Corps by the Special Devices Center Field Office at San Diego.

Numerous versions of this target were constructed by various training personnel. Much ingenuity went into their development, but while they could be raised and lowered through a cumbersome arrangement of cables and pulleys, they still would not fall when hit. The impact of a .30 caliber projectile was not sufficient to activate any known mechanical switch.

Finally as a result of much labor, the Special Devices Center developed a switch which seemed to solve the problem mechanically. This switch is activated by a sharp impact and can be utilized to close an electrical

circuit, starting an electric motor which lowers the target. An additional aspect of this switch, which makes it particularly valuable for use in the field, is that a steady pressure, such as the wind blowing upon a target, will not activate it.

Armed with this switch, the San Diego Field Office constructed an automatic target. This target was tested at Camp Pendleton and was found to be too lightly constructed to stand up under the rough treatment which could be expected under field conditions. Two other models were constructed and tested before a durable and compact target was developed. Eight of these targets were constructed, six of which were installed on Range 211. One was sent to the Special Devices Center at Long Island for study and comparison with a target which was developed there concurrently, and one target was retained by the San Diego Field Office for further study.

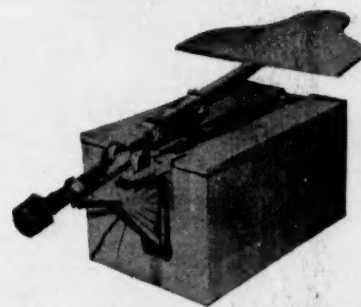
The target consists of a one-quarter horsepower, electric motor geared to a pulley which acts upon the target arm to raise and lower the target in an 80 degree arc. The mechanism is built into a waterproof box to protect it from the elements. The impact switch is mounted on the target arm—high enough to receive sufficient impact, yet low enough to protect it from a wild shot.

The six targets installed at Camp Pendleton are operated from a control panel by the instructor and can be raised and lowered as desired by merely pressing a button for each target. Very little mechanical diffi-

culty has been encountered, and all repairs and maintenance of the targets have been accomplished by training personnel of the Second Infantry Training Regiment.

Considerable experimentation has been conducted by the Second Infantry Training Regiment to determine the most suitable target material. It has been determined that five-ply plywood gives the most reliable results and requires less readjustments to the sensitivity setting of the impact switch.

At the present time, the San Diego Field Office is constructing eight additional targets which will be in-



**The new combat range target.  
A neat, compact unit, rugged  
enough to stand the gaff**

stalled on another of the many combat ranges at Camp Pendleton. At a unit cost of approximately \$125 (materials only) each, the targets will soon pay for themselves in ammunition savings alone. This saving, as great as it is however, is considered to be of minor consequence when compared to the drastic increase in motivation and interest of the trainees—they get an immediate response to accurate shooting. USMC



LINE

LAND

# FORT LOUISBOURG- a mad scheme





## THE OBJECTIVE FORT LOUISBOURG

DIVERSION

### Fishermen and amateur tacticians against an "impregnable" fort

OVER TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, during the War of Spanish Succession, or as it was known in America, King George's War, the germ of "derring-do" livened the limbs and hearts of our 18th Century New England ancestors. It enabled their leaders to organize them into a successful "landing team" against the French in that old war. One particular American peculiarity made this possible—adaptability to any situation.

Thus the first American ship-to-shore movement took place in Canada in 1745.

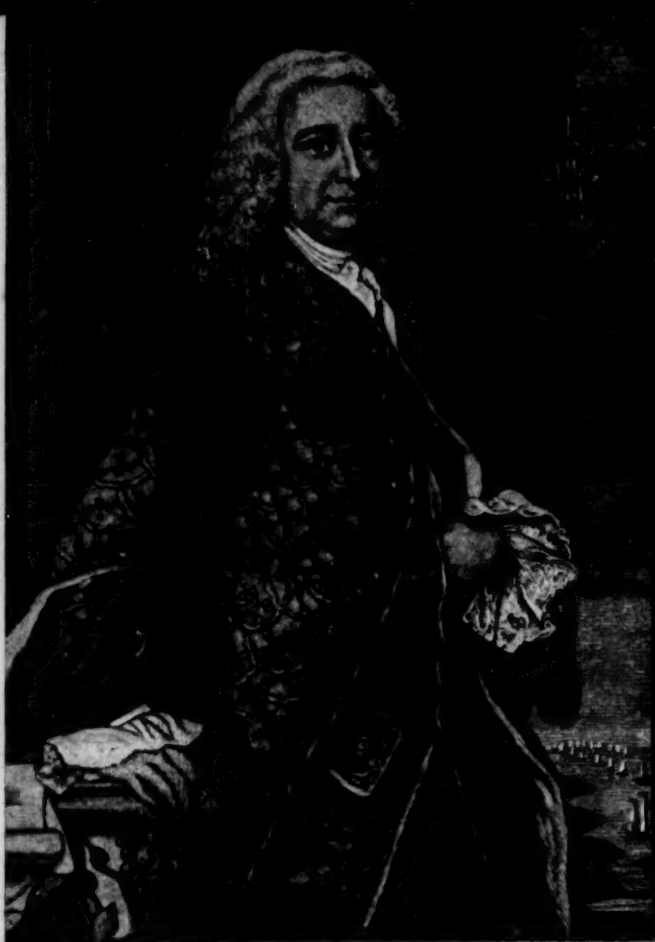
By the 18th Century, the European dynastic struggles had settled into a duel between France and England, with the New World as the battle ground and the prize.

The American settlements hugged the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, with their frontier still east

of the Appalachians and their supply lines stretching backward across the ocean to Europe. To the north lay French Canada, and to the south, centered at the mouth of the Mississippi, the "white tablecloth" banner of Louis XV was being carried northward to meet the *coureurs de bois* who were rapidly penetrating the Great Lakes area westward.

At the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, on the island of Cape Breton, stood the mightiest fortress in all America: Louisbourg. Built after the manner of the forts constructed by Louis XIV's great military engineer Vauban, it was considered by "everyone" to be impregnable. The great rock rose up sheer from the cold, stormy waters of the northern entryway into America. The path to Quebec and Montreal was well guarded against any British attacks.

By Major James High



**Pepperell: he secured the "windows of the Governor's apartments"**

**Shirley: "Louisbourg may be surprised if they [the French] have no advice of your coming"**

France withstood two wars against England, each with its counterpart in America: King William's War (1694-1698) and Queen Anne's War (1701-1714). The next struggle in the century-long conflict started over Captain Jenkins' loss of an ear in 1739, and turned into King George's War (1744-1748). Each time, the pressure on Canada from the south became a little stronger and more American in character.

Finally, in 1745, the "mad scheme" of taking Fortress Louisbourg was hatched by an American born Englishman, and was successfully executed by Massachusetts volunteer troops led by an American born commander.

The man who conceived the idea was William Vaughan, a fishing magnate born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in 1703. Being a fisherman, he looked at Louisbourg as an "obstacle" to New England's fishing industry. (As Francis Parkman characterized him, he had a "harebrained contempt of every obstacle in the way" and a "headstrong rashness.") The French base was the great bar to unlimited exploitation of the North Atlantic cod-fishery. What the

fur traffic was to New France, the cod-fishery was to New England.

To this man, seizing Louisbourg, with a force of 1,500 untrained militiamen and a business man commander, seemed simple. He counted on American character.

William Pepperell, merchant of Kittery (now in Maine), was commissioned colonel by Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts, and made expeditionary force commander. When he returned home after the reduction of the "impregnable" fortress of New France he became Sir William—first baronet of the New World.

To have political sanction, the Massachusetts General Court, about equally representative of the coast fishing and commercial towns and the "solemn rustics from the country villages," had to pass judgment on the scheme. The back country people were not keen about sending their sons northward, and they listened to Benjamin Franklin's warning that "... some seem to think that forts are as easy taken as snuff." They refused to sanction the campaign and it became largely a fisherman's battle.

Its backers were not easily dismayed, and in the early spring of 1745, as a result of Vaughn's indefatigable activity, the General Court authorized 1,500 troops for a three months' period. Tradition has it that the one-vote victory was attained because a member fell and broke his leg on the way to the meeting house to vote against the measure.

Once democratically authorized, the Massachusetts men threw themselves into the enterprise. Not so Rhode Island, which had promised 500 men if the operation were to be carried on under English leadership. The Rhode Island contingent withdrew, although the provincial sloop was loaned to Pepperell for the occasion. Massachusetts went ahead despite the grim prediction of Rhode Island's Governor Waters that "the attempt to reduce that prodigiously strong town was too much for New England, which had not one officer of experience, nor even an engineer."

New England's strong vein of religious fervor was an advantage to the leaders of the projected attack. One of the ministers of the "Great Awakening" of that year, said of New Englanders "from fighting the devil they must turn to fighting the French." To the Puritan mind, the Pope was hardly a step from the king of darkness, and a crusade against "Papist Frenchmen" was almost as good as one against the "Prince of the Pit." George Whitefield, the greatest evangelist of the century, was visiting Pepperell at the time he was notified of his commission. This fiery divine furnished the motto for the expedition: *nil desperandum Christo duce*. (Never dis-





Pepperell

**Whitefield:** "nil desperandum Christo duce." Shirley's plan included the calculated risk



Whitefield

**Franklin:** "some seem to think that forts are as easy taken as snuff . . ."



Franklin

Bettmann

pair in Christ our leader).

Colonel Pepperell's troops were armed with democratic enthusiasm and, as they thought, celestial benediction. Christ and the General Court were about to be projected against the stronghold of New France. The British-American force had little else — no heavy weapons, no experience, and only the British Navy's promise to protect them from the French fleet.

Four thousand men gathered rather miraculously in March, 1745 and boarded the 90 tiny transports — ships with civilian crews only recently employed in cod fishing. Troops with no discipline and officers with no experience were conducted, fittingly, in fishing boats to an attack considered hopeless.

Governor Shirley, a lawyer by profession, a major general through influence, business man by necessity, fancied himself as a great tactician and interceded so much, that he actually became the primary planning element. He drew up copious instructions designed to offset the lack of experience and paucity of training. He apparently counted implicitly on Providence to still the winds and calm the waters of a North Atlantic spring. He disregarded all human characteristics save obedience and courage — and was rewarded with success.

Shirley blithely wrote in his battle plan "that Louisbourg may be surprised if they [the French] have no advice of your coming. To effect it you must time your arrival about nine of the clock in the evening, taking care that the fleet be far enough in the offing to prevent their

being seen from the town in the daytime." This singular document goes on to instruct the landing force to disembark and land in four divisions at Flat Point Cove. Three divisions were to proceed behind certain hills a mile and a half west of the town where two of them were "to halt and keep a profound silence." The third was to continue its march "under cover of the said hills" until it came opposite the Grand Battery. They were to attack on signal while the other two divisions were to assault the west gate.

The nub of the plan was for the fourth division to proceed to a specified spot at the town wall, scale it, and then march "as fast as can be" to the citadel and "secure the windows of the Governor's apartments."

This rare manuscript, sent to the British ministry by the credulous amateur general, must have seemed a revelation of pure idiocy to the Duke of Cumberland, Captain-General of His Majesty's forces and renowned tactician. It totally disregarded the terrain, the weather and the French.

To traverse rocky, hilly, marshy and wooded country with raw recruits in three coordinated movements was little more than insane; yet, from Nantucket Roads on March 24, 1745 these hardy New England men set sail, "followed by prayers and benedictions."

Amazing as the plan was, its execution was even more so. With only one variation, the landing plan and scheme of maneuver ashore were carried out. Instead of all four divisions landing at Flat Point, only

one party of about three hundred men formed a diversionary attack there, and the remainder of the body, with no reserve, proceeded westward and landed at the head of Gabaru Bay. The diversion turned out to be the major departure from the plan: this force was met by French regulars completely prepared to defend to the death. Had the whole force been committed on this beach Shirley's whole enterprise would have gone afoul at its inception.

Calm seas and easterly winds prevailed throughout the approach (as predicted in fervent prayer), and the British fleet under Admiral Hardy was able to make its scheduled arrival at the rock. The French underestimated the foolhardiness of the Americans — or overestimated their tactical knowledge. They expected a major bombardment of the fortified town itself, and possibly a landing later on. The preparation was overlooked, partly because the British commander's orders were simply to approach Cape Breton Island (not to shell it), and to see that the French fleet did not come within sight of land. The Frenchman in command offshore, Sieur D'Anville, could see little sense in risking His Majesty's ships on the treacherous rocks and shoals at the estuary, so he remained well out to sea nursing his fatal illness. He no more thought that the New England soldiers would attempt an attack than did the British commander expect their spectacular success.

Complete faith in a surprise approach gave immeasurable confidence to the attacking force. Actu-

ally, the French were apprised of the approaching British fleet accompanied by fishing boats. They discounted the numbers and determination of the militia troops. The main strength of defense was at the harbor, and the only feasible landing beach was accurately divined and adequately defended. (Incidentally, a French officer, on leave in Boston, had sold the map of Louisbourg to Governor Shirley.) English sea power was certainly respected by the French defenders, and they were prepared for a long shelling from the harbor. They were definitely not expecting a complicated encirclement launched from a motley fleet of insignificant fishing boats bobbing in the shallow, marshy water off a swampy cove almost seven miles from the obvious objective. Tactical surprise was achieved by default.

Nearly 3,000 exuberant men sloshed ashore from whale boats in a matter of minutes. They struck out silently on their line of march, peeling off with uncanny precision at the designated points. The whole force was ashore, the diversionary battle over, and about 600 of the hardest troops were coming up on the Grand Battery before ten o'clock in the morning.

At the Grand Battery, consisting of four 70-pounders, a sleepy sergeant and a dozen men dozed at their posts—guns aimed, and eyes directed toward the harbor and out to sea. By chance one Frenchman turned his glance landward, and at a range of 200 yards, was petrified by the sight of hundreds of gaunt, silent Americans, their long muskets bristling a promise of death. In a babel of Parisian and Breton oaths and prayers, the gun crews scrambled headlong out of the emplacement without so much as spiking a gun, and raced for the safety of the fortified walls. The Grand Battery fell without a shot—without a casualty.

These American veterans of four hours quickly swung the great pieces around so that they trained on a section of wall about 30 feet high at the north rampart of Louisbourg. The cannonade continued until the French shells were exhausted; then the attackers carried more ammunition overland to complete the studied destruction of the wall section. Even though no engineer was present, it seemed that the best of

military engineering skill was exhibited.

At the same time, to the utter dismay of the defenders, a long extended skirmish line appeared to the westward of the town and took up siege positions. They had plunged through the scrub and clambered over the low hills on that side from the original line of march.

As the breach in the "impregnable" bastion took inevitable shape, the whole unhappy town realized with shock that it was doomed. By the evening of the second day the besiegers relaxed for the first time and took some much needed nourishment.

The audacity of the attackers was met and matched by the gallantry of the defenders. As the weeks wore on, with no food entering the town and no relief from the tardy French fleet, the 2,000 French regulars within the walls became weak from starvation. They still held out. From the middle of April until the first week in June the stench of death

garrison fell back from the hole, borne by the fury of valiant men.

During the next few hours, this once noble fortress of New France was overrun by hordes of American Englishmen, thirsty for the fruits of victory. They burned and pillaged what was left of the defeated town. The next day Colonel Pepperell entered the "windows of the Governor's apartments," and articles of capitulation were signed.

As a major battle in world history the siege of Louisbourg offers little but an object lesson in gallant defense and intrepid attack. It had little political significance since the mouth of the St. Lawrence was returned to France in trade for some West Indian islands and the fort on the James River in Africa wrested by France from the Royal African Company in the same war. *Status quo ante bellum* resumed after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

Soon after news arrived in America that peace had been wrought between England and France, Thomas



Bettmann

### *The surrender—later a shuffle of empires gave it back*

arose over the beleaguered fortress.

On the morning of 11 June, 1745 a small group of the most agile and determined of the fishermen-turned-soldiers battled the surf in half a dozen whale boats into the shelving beach under the wall. Two boats broached in the towering combers and rolled their crews into the Atlantic fury. The other four boats banged into the tiny strip of rocky shore. Sixty men evaded the clawing sea, and most of them escaped the raking grape shot fired from the offshore battery in the harbor. It was not much, but it gave the necessary foothold at the base of the breach in the wall. The starved

Fleet published bitter words in his *Boston Evening-Post*, August 14. He tested only gall in the victory that lost to New England the greatest stronghold in New France, won at great cost of blood and gold. The grand shuffle of empires at a European peace conference took no heed of American needs and hopes. This Boston journalist spoke the sentiment of his countrymen: "May the 12th of July, that BLACK DAY, be forever hereafter left out of our New England Callender; but let the 17th of June (the day on which Louisbourg surrender'd to our gallant Countrymen) be held in everlasting Remembrance." US MC



# CONTEST RULES

THE RULES FOR THIS YEAR WILL be essentially the same as for 1953, with *one exception* — enlisted men may write on any subject of general interest to Marines.

In order to encourage and provide diversity of thought, essays will be considered in three groups determined by the status of the author as an active, inactive, or retired member of the Armed Forces or as a civilian: Group I, Field Officers and Civilians; Group II, Company Grade Officers and Group III, enlisted. A prize of \$500 will be awarded the author of the best essay in each group. An additional \$500 prize will be awarded the best essay of the three finalists.

Irrespective of the award of the "Prizes," one or more essays may receive "Honorable Mention," if of sufficient merit to justify the award. Essays awarded "Honorable Mention" will receive such monetary compensation as may be adjudged by the Editorial Board.

The following rules will govern this competition:

(1) Essays awarded "Prize" or "Honorable Mention" are for publication in the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE. Essays not awarded a prize or honorable mention may be published at the discretion of the Editorial Board, and the authors of such essays will be compensated at the rate established for articles not submitted in competition.

(2) Essays must not exceed 5,000 words.

(3) All essays must be typewritten, double-spaced, on paper approximately 8½" x 11", and must be submitted in triplicate, each copy complete in itself and firmly bound.

(4) The name of the competitor shall not appear on the essay. Each essay heading must contain an identifying phrase consisting of the last five words of the essay, in addition to the title. This phrase shall appear:

- (a) On the title page of the essay.
- (b) On the outside of a sealed envelope containing the name (rank and serial number, if any) of the competitor.
- (c) Above the name and address of the competitor, inside the identifying envelope.

The envelope containing the author's identification will not be opened until winning essays have been determined. Essays and identifying envelope must be mailed in a large, sealed envelope marked "Prize Essay Contest Group I, II, III" (as appropriate) to the Secretary-Treasurer, Marine Corps Association, Box 106, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia.

(5) Essays must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer, Marine Corps Association, prior to 1 October 1954.

(6) Awards will be made by ballot and without knowledge of the names of the competitors.

(7) The attention of contestants is called to the fact that an essay must be original and should be analytical or interpretive.

US MC

The Marine Corps Association



# passing in review

BOOKS OF  
INTEREST TO  
OUR READERS

## Buzz Bomb Biography

V-2 — Walter Dornberger. 281 pages, illustrated and indexed. New York: The Viking Press. \$5.00

This is the biography of a weapon — a weapon which, in the opinion of Allied leaders of World War II could very probably have written off Operation Overlord, had the Germans perfected and used it six months earlier.

As a good biography should, it first deals with the antecedents of the V-2. Quickly and deftly, the rocketry concepts existing at the start of research, the earliest experiments and the original rockets which transferred the theory of dedicated researchers from paper to metal, are handled. The birth pangs of V-2, its troubled and stormy adolescence, and its final arrival at maturity are described in detail.

It is a story with broad historical and political overtones. It is a story of incredible technological achievement bursting upon a totalitarianism which could not, or would not, grasp its military applications. It is a story of a constant fight for recognition, priority, materials and personnel. It is a story of personal frictions, of unbelievable schemes for self-aggrandizement on the part of high officials, of bureaucracy within a dictatorship. Above all, it is a story of men of vision, dedicated to a dream, and circumventing all opposition in their struggle to make that dream a reality.

And struggle it was. Any technological advance carries many problems. Men with the required background and foresight were few. A fiscal famine plagued the program. Seemingly insurmountable engineering problems were conquered, only to find that the solutions introduced others just as difficult. In spite of this, the rocket could have been in operational use eight months before it was, had the necessary assistance been given the program underway at the Peenemünde rocket station.

Instead, an amazing apathy on the part of Der Führer transmuted itself into a concrete opposition on the part of some subordinates. Endless red tape snarled the works. Needed priorities were not forthcoming. Machinations on the part of officialdom caused delay and disheartenment. Even Hitler's dreams affected the program.



A dramatic series of demonstrations finally convinced Hitler that that project had merit. Although this was a step forward, it did not end the difficulties. The Allied Air Forces systematically hammered the rocket station, doing immense damage personnel-wise. Enemy action was not the only worry. Himmler's SS now began its interference.

Perhaps no man is better qualified to write of V-2. Walter Dornberger, Doctor of Engineering and Major General in the German Army, was connected with the German rocket program from its inception, rising to direct all operations at the Peenemünde rocket station. On his shoulders rested complete responsibility for development of this device. His was the "big picture" of which others in the program saw only the fragments.

Dornberger presents a report which is engrossing, informative and exciting. When discussing technical points, simplicity is achieved without loss of essentials. The style is never pedantic, never condescend-

ing, never dull. Nor does the author ever use language comprehensible only to the initiated. When discussing personalities or events, Dornberger has the knack of putting the reader on the scene.

For the student of rockets in any application, the book is a must; for the student of political history, it is an absorbing panorama of the Nazi regime; for the casual reader it is a tale which will fascinate and entertain throughout.

Reviewed by Captain T. I. Gunning

## No False Heroics

COMBAT ACTION IN KOREA—Captain Russell A. Gugeler, USA. 253 pages, illustrated. Washington: Combat Forces Press. \$5.00

*Combat Action in Korea* is a series of combat-action-type reports of infantry, artillery and armor actions in Korea. It is the Army counterpart of the *New Breed*. Commencing in July, 1950 with the tragic withdrawal to the Pusan perimeter, and going through different unrelated actions up to April, 1952 on No Name Ridge, Captain Gugeler has selected these actions as being representative actions of the "small picture" of war.

This book will be a shock to any reader who expects to find a selection of actions solved by the use of the "school solution" for every situation. Rather, the actions have been selected, it would appear, to give a loose history of the early Korean fighting, some classic examples of how small wars should be fought and some classic examples of how small wars should not be fought.

The author actually served in Korea — not all of the period covered — and based his accounts on some personal observations, interviews, correspondence with participants and a review of combat reports.

Written in clear, understandable language, with few false heroics and no attempt to make heroes, the ac-

tions are made particularly clear by the use of many excellent sketches.

A well-rounded selection of actions provides variety, while a detailed account of each provides a story of individual action; some were brilliant, some mediocre, some neither, but all are factual and each contains a tactical lesson. Lessons will be found in infantry, armor and artillery tactics. The latter, although mentioned in the same breath as the first two, is not covered as artillery tactics, but more at the artillery unit level as organizational actions.

An interesting and useful feature of this book is the discussion at the end of each "report of action." These discussions have been prepared by persons other than the author and attempt to make an analysis of each particular report. It is a case of the author being a reporter and the accompanying discussion being prepared by an expert analyst. In addition, maps and the previously mentioned sketches in the text will make this book of considerable professional interest to any military student and of particular interest to those who were there.

Reviewed by Major J. R. Stevens

#### Common Sense Tactics

RIFLE SQUAD AND PLATOON IN ATTACK—Major Frank F. Rathbun, Inf., USA. 95 pages, illustrated. Harrisburg, Pa.: Military Service Publishing Co. \$2.00

This is a book that takes the contents of FM 7-10 plus the latest techniques taught at Fort Benning and presents them in an almost narrative form. It is short and easy to read. Written by an officer at Fort Benning, it reflects the latest Army thinking in regards to small unit action in the attack.

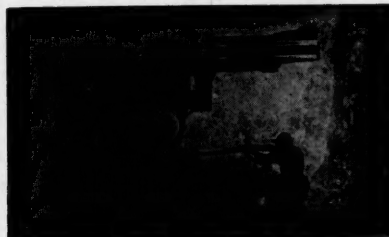
Major Rathbun deals with squad and platoon organization, formations, conduct of the attack, orders, and common terminology. The book's greatest value is found in the presentation of the common sense and reasoning that goes into why such formations, orders and terms are used. The illustrations are effective in pointing up the presentation.

Marine readers will generally take immediate issue with the formations used and the organization of the Army squad and platoon; however, the basic troop leader steps and fun-

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damental concept of small unit action in the attack will make it interesting to the Marine junior officer and noncommissioned officer, and perhaps valuable to their Army counterparts.

Reviewed by Captain J. B. Soper

### New Monograph

IWO JIMA: AMPHIBIOUS EPIC—  
LtCol Whitman S. Bartley, USMC  
253 pages, illustrated, plus appendix  
of maps. Washington, D. C.: U. S.  
Gov't. Printing Office. \$4.75

In keeping with the high quality of historical monographs produced by the Historical Branch, G-3, Headquarters Marine Corps, the latest is a superbly executed battle report of this "amphibious epic." Well illustrated and organized, this hard cover volume is an objective narrative of one of the most outstanding actions in U. S. military history. As such, it well deserves a niche on the bookshelf of every professional Marine's library.

## Books on Parade

*Strategy for the West* Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, G.C.B., M.C. The author discusses in both philosophical logic and in practical terms, the meanings and effects of total war in the thermo-nuclear weapon age; the subject of what our strategic aims should be; and the factors to be considered in the economic, political and psychological warfare. \$3.00

*From the Danube to the Yalu* General Mark Clark, USA. This is a detailed and human account of Mark Clark's frustrations, both military and political, as commander of all United Nations Forces pitted against the Communist hordes. \$5.00

*The Last Captain of Horse* Werner Bergengruen. This is a genial novel, urbane and witty. It is the delightful recollections of a retired Captain of Horse, who in our own times stands as the last representative of the age of chivalry. In this book are courtliness and magnanimity, buffoonery and nobility, Don Quixote and Tartarin, horses and heroes, and the great deeds of cavaliers. \$3.50





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\*For complete rules see page 59.

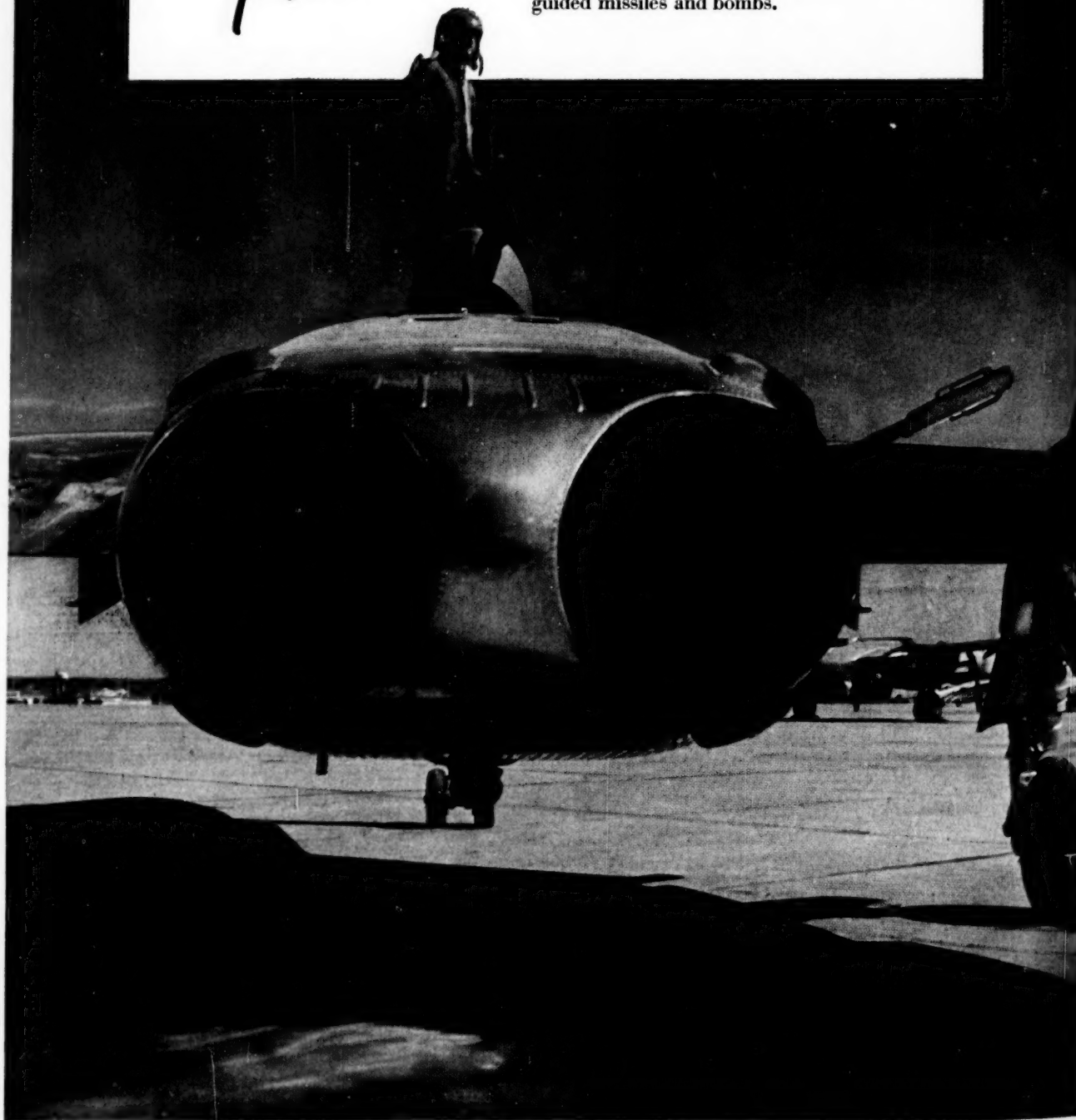
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